

JANUARY  
1949

# THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

25  
Cents





*Alice Jefferson  
holds two women's  
world records  
established with*

## PETERS "POLICE MATCH"

★ **ALICE JEFFERSON** of the Floridian Pistol Club, Tampa, Florida, one of the really outstanding women shooters in this country, holds two women's world records which she established with Peters Police Match ammunition. She established the first record in the .22 calibre Timed Fire at 25 yards with a sensational 192 x 200. She rolled up the second record in the .22 calibre Rapid Fire at 25 yards event with the identical score of 192 x 200! These records were made at the West Coast Matches at Tampa in 1938. At the National Mid-winter Pistol Matches held this year at Tampa, Miss Jefferson won the Women's Championship with an aggregate score of 795 x 900. Equally at home with .22, .38 or .45, Miss Jefferson rates orchids for her star performances.

### PETERS STARS AT TENNESSEE STATE PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOT

★ At the Nashville State shoot, D. F. C. Reeves, shooting Peters Police Match, took the Any Center Fire, Slow Fire 50 yard event with an aggregate score of 179 x 200 and the Any Center Fire 20 shot Timed Fire event, with an aggregate of 193 x 200.

★ **NASHVILLE PISTOL AND REVOLVER CLUB**, consisting of D. F. C. Reeves, Marvin Herrick, W. D. (Pappy) Myers, and Fred Nestler, won the Tennessee Team Championship with an aggregate of 1059 x 1200. Individual aggregates in order of names were, 282 x 300; 264 x 300; 265 x 300; 248 x 300.

**PETERS DU PONT**  
PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.  
MEMBER AMERICAN WILDLIFE INSTITUTE, "FOR A MORE ABUNDANT GAME SUPPLY"  
Police Match is a Peters Cartridge Division trade-mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

### NEW YORK CITY POLICE ESTABLISH SMASHING NEW WORLD'S RECORD!

★ **AT THE ANNUAL POLICE MATCHES**, Spring Lake, New Jersey, the five-man New York City Police team, consisting of Harold Voelbel, Herman Hunter, Joseph Weldon, Art Fagen and Mark Walsh, ran up a new world's record on the "L" target with the phenomenal aggregate of 1497, shooting Peters ammunition. This is five points higher than the old record of 1492, scored by the Los Angeles Police. Just read these individual aggregates: Voelbel: 300; Hunter: 300; Weldon: 299; Fagen: 299; Walsh: 299.

★ **PETERS "POLICE MATCH"** .22's, .32's, .38's and .45's are built to the most rigorous laboratory standards . . . give you superfine accuracy in serious target competition. They have won match after match, established new world's records, are acclaimed by champion shots everywhere! Get a supply of Police Match ammunition at your dealer's. Run up a few records of your own this year!



# Hamby Tops at Chattahoochee— Jones Takes British National— with **WINCHESTER** EZXS

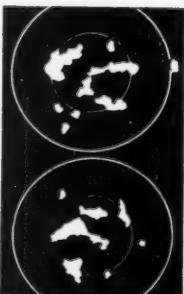


HAMBY

**C**HARLEY HAMBY, famed Atlanta expert with the .22, "went to town" again following his triumph at Savannah, by scoring three fine firsts, including the Aggregate, and two close seconds at the Fall matches of the Chattahoochee Rifle and Pistol Club at Fort McPherson, November 26th. Charley was shooting his Winchester Model 52 Johnson with EZXS. He won the 50 yards Any Sights Match with a 33-x possible 400; the 100 yards Any Sights with a 394 and the Aggregate by two points over Luther Gower with a 1587 x 1600. He was a close second in the Dewar with a 398 and in the 50 meters, Iron Sights, in which Carl L. Jackson, shooting EZXS in a Model 52, beat him out by one point with a fine 396. Gower, winner of the Dewar with a possible 400, second in the Aggregate and second in the 50 yards, Any Sights, with another possible 400, shot a Winchester Model 52.



JACKSON



WHIPPLE'S 400-36X

## Whipple Sends in Fine Targets

**H**AVING wound up a remarkably successful outdoor season, Charlie Whipple of Somerset, Pa., indulged in a last outdoor work-out at 100 yards, preliminary to getting under way indoors. The result was one of the best 40-shot possibles we have ever seen—400—36xs. The targets are shown above. Whipple ran 29 straight xs. Charlie must have his eye on New York's 50-shot Metropolitan Championship in February.

## Chicagoans Click

**A**T Champaign, Ill., in the Illini Fall Rifle Tournament, Arthur M. Dean took the field into camp in the 50-yard match with a perfect 200 x 200—10xs. He was shooting EZXS in a Model 52.



DEAN



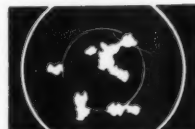
MISS GENTZLER

He took top place at Racine the following week-end with victory in the 100 yards Iron Sights Match; score 199 x 200—8xs with the same combination.

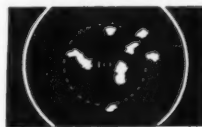
Noteworthy, too, is the excellent shooting done by Miss Doris Gentzler. Coached by Dean, Miss Gentzler has become one of the outstanding women small-bore shots in metropolitan Chicago. At Champaign she made the high score for women in the 50 meters Iron Sights Match—190 x 200. And at Racine she was third in the 100 yards Iron Sights

## JONES WINS ENGLISH NATIONAL

**I**N the 1939 National Small-Bore Rifle meeting of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs of Great Britain, G. A. J. Jones of Walthamstow Ensign, captured the British National Championship, for which the trophy is the beautiful Earl Roberts Challenge Cup. Score—598 x 600 and 99 x 100 in the shoot-off. His score was shot with Winchester EZXS. In the International Pershing Team Match, won by the United States—for which the highest score was made by William F. Schweitzer, 398, with EZXS—F. S. Morse was high man for Great Britain with a 396, also made with EZXS. In this match Jones was Second with a 395—EZXS. Mr. Jones also won second in the British National Grand Aggregate with 1395 x 1400—only one point behind the winner. He also was high scorer for the British team in the R. W. S. 50 meters International Match with 398 x 400, shot with EZXS.



LEWIS' 10-X



ALTENBERN'S 10-X

No. 5 Match with 196 x 200—6xs and led Mr. Dean by 2 xs in the 50 yards Iron Sights with 395 x 200—22xs.

## Five Top Scores at Meriden

**I**N the Silver City Gun Club's Third Annual Fall Tournament at Meriden, Conn., three shooters using Model 52 and EZXS shot the highest scores in 5 of the 11 matches. Because of the decision of the officials of the tournament that the first three places in each match should be awarded to the three highest Class A shooters, regardless of the scores that might be made by shooters of lower classification, four of these scores did not win for their shooters the first place award although their scores actually outranked the highest Class A marks. Charles Hoyt Smith of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., shot the highest score in three matches—50 yards Iron Sights, 200 x 200—14xs, 1 x above the Class A winner; 100 yards Iron Sights, 200 x 200—11xs, 2 points and 3 xs above the winner; and the Aggregate of these two matches, 400 x 400—25xs—up 3 points and 2 xs. Smith shot Winchester Model 52 and EZXS throughout. Ted Haase of Terryville, Conn., shooting in Class C, with a score of 195 x 200—8xs overtopped the Class A winner's score by 3 xs in the 200 yards Any Sights Match. He also shot Model 52 and EZXS. In the same tournament L. E. White, winner of the 100 yards Any Sights Match with 199 x 200—13xs, also used Model 52 and EZXS.

It is understood the Connecticut State Association plans to clarify the situation which developed at Meriden by passing a new rule concerning the scores made where shooters of different classifications shoot in the same competition.

## Lewis Was Hot at Richmond

**L**OOKING over his success at the Cavalier Small Bore tournament at Richmond, Va., Tom Lewis, Georgetown University student and widely known small bore shot, be thought himself of a new Winchester 10-X brassard. He sent along a 10-X target made in these matches, shown above. Incidentally, in this particular match Lewis' score was a 399 x 400—33xs.

## One from the West Coast

**A**S neat a 100-yard 10-X group as might be asked was that made by J. A. Altenbern of Napa, Cal., with Winchester Model 52 and EZXS, shot on October 22nd and certified by Hughes Richardson—and does the East Coast miss Hughes! This 10-X target, shown above, was one of a pair scoring a 200 with 17xs.



TITHERINGTON'S TARGETS

## Titherington Likes EZXS

**W**HEN it comes to shooting tight groups, nobody produces more interesting samples than George W. Titherington, famous barrel maker of Stockton, Cal. Lately George sent in the five groups shown at right actual size, which represent 50 consecutive shots at 28 yards, machine rest. They were made with Winchester EZXS and one of George's pet barrels. These targets certainly show that the barrel and the cartridges did like each other.

W

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS COMPANY

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W



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Of all the general interest outdoor magazines on the newsstands, none is better known nor more progressive than *Field and Stream*. The fact that hundreds of N. R. A. members have taken advantage of this offer to renew their membership long before expiration, also speaks well for Bob Nichols' Arms & Ammunition Department, which long has been a *Field and Stream* feature.

For those who forgot—or were forgotten—here is a new opportunity to start the new year. A "3 in 1" bargain for three and a half—an offer which has been extended for 30 days only, and which positively will not be offered again this winter. Be sure to mail the coupon with remittance before January 31, 1939.

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## 1939 Bound Volumes

This year, as usual, we have bound a few extra volumes of *THE RIFLEMAN* which are now available. Each volume contains the twelve 1939 issues bound behind heavy fabrikoid covers—jet black. Title and year date are stamped in gilt on the rib. Orders will be filled in the order received as long as the limited supply lasts. The price is \$3.50 postpaid.

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**NATIONAL  
RIFLE ASSOCIATION**

1600 Rhode Island Ave. Wash., D. C.



# THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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JANUARY 1940

NUMBER 1

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Hunters shown are Jim Cosman and P. M. Thomas.

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# POWDER SMOKE

## FIRE-POWER

WITH ALL THE PUBLICITY attendant upon "lightning wars" abroad, and "streamlining" of the American Regular Army at home, a phrase new to most non-military persons is becoming increasingly common in the public press. "Fire-power" is mentioned as a necessary item in the successful development of the "streamlined" army of today.

It is unfortunately customary for us in America to seize upon a neatly turned phrase (such as "streamlined"), and make a fad of it without much regard for what was actually meant in the original application of the term.

There is danger that this may occur in the case of that extremely important matter, "fire-power," as applied to our training in small-arms practice.

To the motor-minded American, there is something about the phrase "fire-power" which, when coupled with that of a "streamlined" army, suggests our modern streamlined locomotives, transport planes, and automobiles, with their rapidly firing cylinders developing tremendous power. We are apt to think of enormous power suddenly unleashed by mere pressure on an accelerator pedal. *In this conception lies the danger to American small-arms training.*

The impression is being given by newspapers and magazines, and is fostered by some officers of the Army, that the "fire-power" of American troops is being enormously increased by the issue of the M-1 (Garand) rifle, because the M-1 "shoots faster." Because we associate speed with power in the streamlined motor, we fall into the error of associating *speed* of fire with *fire-power* in the "streamlined" army.

Consider what *really* happens when we depress the accelerator on our motor. We do not release a stream of explosions into the air. Rather, each explosion of gas is carefully controlled, and releases energy against a finely fitted piston which transmits that energy through a series of meticulously machined rods, gears, and shafts, until the power is delivered where it is needed, at the road-surface of the wheel. The modern American needs no diagram to prove to him that *one* controlled explosion inside of an automobile motor delivers greater useful power than a thousand explosions released into the air.

So it is with "fire-power" as applied to small-arms. Unless the energy released by the "explosion" of the powder is finally delivered in the form of bullet impact where the work is to be done, i. e. at the target, increasing the number and speed of the explosions merely increases the *wastage* of useful energy.

The motor's power is transmitted to its final objective through a beautifully precise me-

chanical machine. The rifle's power can be transmitted to its final objective only through a beautifully precise human machine. The connecting-rod in a motor is steel. The connection between rifle and target is *human* vision, nerves, and muscle. The precision that must go into finishing the parts of a *motor* which is expected to efficiently deliver tractive power, must also go into the finishing of the *rifleman* who is expected to efficiently deliver "fire-power." The basic problem is the same, only the materials are different.

Every veteran duck hunter knows that the way to kill ducks is to shoot at one duck at a time. It is the foolish trick of the tyro armed with his new semi-automatic shotgun, to "shoot into the flock." It is a waste of time, energy, and ammunition to fire the close-packed pellets of *one* shot shell out of *one* barrel in the hands of *one* man, at a flock instead of at a duck. How absurd, then, is the idea that an infantry company, with each bullet leaving a *separate* barrel in the hands of a *separate* man, will score more hits shooting "at the flock" of the enemy, than may be expected when each rifleman shoots at his own selected target!

We can no more hope to develop superior "fire-power" by merely increasing the number of powder explosions a minute, than we can hope to increase the power of a streamlined motor car by merely increasing the number of gasoline explosions a minute. In both cases the energy released by the explosions must be *controlled and guided* by a carefully developed machine. We can make no mistake more fatal to the development of superior fire-power than to accept the tyro's idea that shooting into a flock is more effective than shooting at one duck at a time.

The kind of fire-power that counts is the kind demonstrated by the sergeant of the Finnish Army named in dispatches as a "member of a former Finnish rifle team that won the World Championship," who is officially credited with having "single-handedly shot down 41 to 45 Russians who attempted to cross an open field before the Finnish lines." This is the kind of marksmanship that is being developed on National Rifle Association club ranges, and at the National Matches. Its value has been demonstrated in every war in which we have engaged. *It explains why individual marksmanship training has always been stressed by officers with extensive battle experience.*

Let no neatly turned phrases obscure the fact that fire-power and fire-superiority depend upon a rifle that is inherently accurate, handled by a man who has been thoroughly trained in the principles of accurate individual marksmanship.

# THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

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NO. 1

## THE NEW RIFLE

By COL. H. P. SHELDON

FOR SOME TIME HENRY GOVE, the ex-Ranger and woodsman of the Champlain frontier, had been hearing incredible rumors of a new style of rifle in use in the southern colonies. It was said that at 60 paces the new weapons would put ball after ball into a spot that could be covered with a shilling. It was also reported that they could be reloaded and fired many times without cleaning. It was the latter claim that interested Henry most. His own rifle was accurate enough when the barrel was clean, but after two or three shots, unless the bore was carefully wiped with damp flax, the shooting became irregular and the balls struck farther and farther away from the center of the cross cut into the blackened surface of a shingle which served as a target. Moreover, it became more and more difficult to ram the naked balls home on the powder. If a man was not careful he was likely to get a ball stuck half-way down a fouled barrel and be forced to hammer it home with great risk of breaking the loading rod. When that happened the luckless rifleman often had to spend hours of careful work putting his weapon in condition for use. Along the frontiers such a delay might well be fatal.

Henry distinctly remembered a foggy morning some years before when on the wooded shores of Mississco he and his companion scout, Simon Hendee, had been surprised by a small party of St. Francis Indians. After the first exchange of shots the two scouts had attempted to escape by running, but the fog confused them and they found themselves cornered on the tip of a strip of land with the Bay at their backs and a half dozen yelling, exultant warriors between them and the mainland.

In this grievous and uncomfortable situation they had no choice but to accept the odds and fight it out or face the certainty of the torture stake. It had been a close squeak, especially when Simon, loading too hastily, got a ball jammed half-way down the hot barrel of his rifle at the very moment when Henry discharged his own weapon into the hideous face of a warrior in the act of levelling a musket at him. In the emergency Henry's well thrown hatchet removed Simon's immediate adversary and saved their scalps, but it had been a long and chancy throw with too much depending upon it, and Henry wasn't pleased. He didn't like to "cut his corners too close."

"By gravy, Simon", he remarked afterward, "you really ought to be more careful. I had to heave that hatchet so far that if it hadn't stuck in that Injun's skull I probably never could have found it again, what with the brush and fog."

The incident no doubt stimulated Henry's profound natural interest in the possibilities of improving the rifle, and when at last he heard of a Dutch rifle-maker who had

set up shop in Albany and who professed to know the secret of the new weapon, the woodsman acted promptly. He brought his wife and son to Skenesboro to stay with relatives where they would be safe. He, with rifle, blanket and hunting pouch, set out for the lower settlement some twenty leagues to the southward.

Henry's journey took him through a region of hills and heavy forests broken and interspersed with creeks and marshes. It was in early November and every waterway as he passed was loud with the voices of migrating waterfowl. Overhead, as he went along, great flocks of pigeons swept across the sky as they, too, retired from the domain so soon to be reclaimed by winter and his minions of wind and snow. Deer gazed at the traveller from the thickets, and all manner of other wild life was visible now and again to his keen eyes as his moccasined feet followed the rude track, the same that was at a later time to lead General Sir John Burgoyne to his defeat on the field of Saratoga. Henry shot what game he needed for food each day and then, as night came on, turned aside from the track and made a comfortable bivouac in some sheltered spot. Each night as he broiled his meat and munched his corn bread, the long crying of the wolves came constantly to his ears, a lonely sinister sound under the cold stars. Once he heard the swift rush of padded feet and caught the gleam of wild fierce eyes in the dim light from his fire. As he reached for his ready rifle the skulkers vanished and after a little he heard the pack set up a fresh babble as they struck the scent of some unfortunate deer.

Henry thoroughly relished his pilgrimage. The hard work of the summer months was over. His cabin stood solid and defiant in the clearing on the Otter ready for permanent occupancy when spring came. For the time he was a free man with a rifle on his shoulder and a trail for his eager feet to follow. He wanted nothing better. To his mind the business of acquiring a new rifle was scarcely less a source of elation than that of a man going out to the settlement to bring his bride home. He swung along with a light heart and, occasionally emboldened by the utter lack of any human audience, essayed a bar or two of a song to express his carefree mood. One matter only caused the woodsman anxiety. It had to do with the disconcerting frequency with which he passed cabins along the trail. Sometimes these were no more than a few miles apart. In places the trail even took an urban character upon itself as it led through villages where women and children came to the doorways to watch the tall stranger pass.

It made Henry feel sort of mournful and apprehensive. "Look at it!" he admonished himself. "Folks swarmin' and crowdin' all over the country thicker'n bees in a June



hive! What on earth do they want to get in such a turly-burly for? Well, it ain't likely they'll ever get as far north as the Otter."

At midafternoon on the third day of his travels he found himself treading the main thoroughfare of the considerable town of Albany, in no wise wearied by what he regarded as no more than an agreeable jaunt. The village was replete with sights and sounds that were curious and wonderful to him, but being a man of single purpose, he wasted no time with the novelties of the scene and began at once his search for the rifle-maker.

He found his man at last in a littered shop near the waterfront, on a little street off Maiden Lane. The rifle-maker turned out to be, in appearance at least, a grumpy, ill-natured, irascible old man of German origin who had moved to Albany from the Palatine region and now regretted bitterly having left one community of "dumb heads" to settle in another just as bad.

He acknowledged Henry's greeting with an uncivil grunt and ignored the few inquiries addressed him by the woodsman. Henry, in no way perturbed by the old fellow's lack of cordiality, found a seat for himself and inspected his

surroundings. His eyes went first to two beautifully finished rifles standing in a rack at one end of the workbench. The long bench itself bore a jumble of barrels, locks, partly finished stocks, rods, chisels and files, among which the old man fumbled impatiently and, as it seemed, aimlessly. A charcoal forge and bellows stood near the door.

After a quarter of an hour had passed in silence, Henry gravely tried another question. This one the German answered with a series of guttural explosions that shook the round belly under the old stained leather apron.

"Yop, I make der goot rifle! Shoot like der devil! Easy, quivick loads, too! Look!"

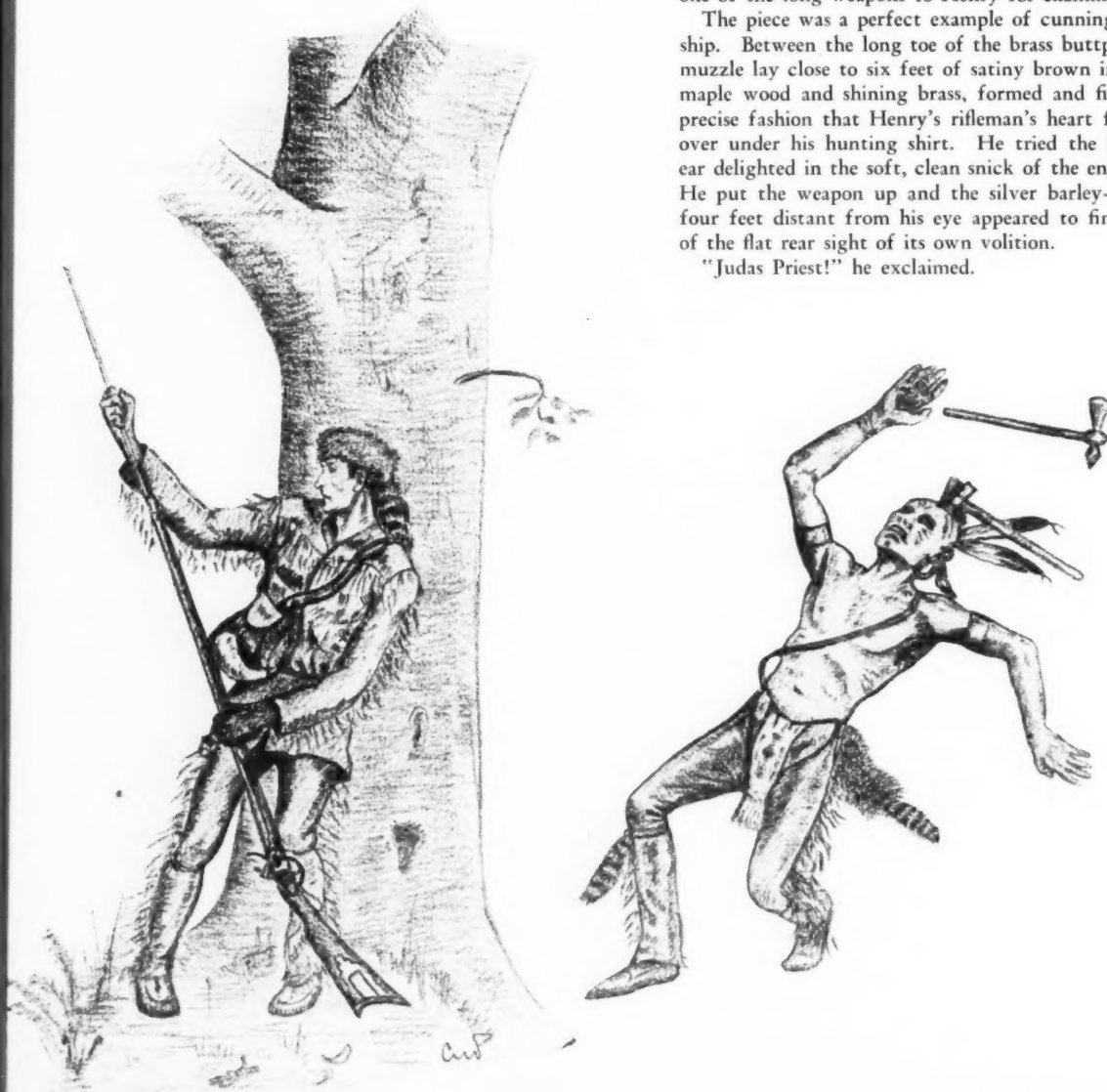
He shoved into Henry's hands a charred section of pine shingle. A cross had been scratched in the center with a knife or a nail and at the point where the two lines had intersected a group of shot holes cut cleanly through the wood. A silver dollar would cover the spot easily. Henry was impressed and showed it.

"Ten shots! Sigsty paces! Mitout no verdammt vipin'!" explained the rifle-maker contemptuously. "How did I does it? Here iss der rifle! Give a look! You findt oudt quivick how I dids it, hein?"

There was a malicious twinkle in his eyes as he handed one of the long weapons to Henry for examination.

The piece was a perfect example of cunning craftsmanship. Between the long toe of the brass buttplate and the muzzle lay close to six feet of satiny brown iron, glowing maple wood and shining brass, formed and fitted in such precise fashion that Henry's rifleman's heart fairly turned over under his hunting shirt. He tried the lock and his ear delighted in the soft, clean snick of the engaging sears. He put the weapon up and the silver barley-corn almost four feet distant from his eye appeared to find the notch of the flat rear sight of its own volition.

"Judas Priest!" he exclaimed.



"Yop!" said the Dutchman. "Goot rifles, ain't it? Now, maype you findt quivck vy iss it dot she shoots so goot!"

And Henry tried. The muzzle showed the conventional grooves and lands cut precisely and very fine, but otherwise no different apparently than the boring of his own weapon. He picked up a long rod with a wad of flax in its tip and ran it slowly down the bore. The rod turned gently between his thumb and finger revealing a slow twist to the rifling. Here again it did not differ from his own.

Finally he put the weapon back and sat down to think it over. From time to time the old Dutchman glanced at him with a mocking twinkle in his eye.

"So! you vas know how to dids it now, hein?" he crowed.

"No, Mister, I don't", replied Henry candidly, and to himself he added, "But I shall do so, and you're the feller who'll show me, too, you old cross-grained Pennsylvania Do-dunk!"

There ensued another long silence in the shop, broken only by the old man's sardonic chuckle and the soft swish of a file he was using on some bit of metal clamped in a vise.

"By thunder, you ain't much of a peddler," thought Henry, watching the stubborn line of the old man's back. "I s'pose a feller would have to take a club to you in order to persuade you to sell one of those rifles to him. But that's just what you're going to do, whether you like it or not".

Then he noted something else as the old man turned again to glower at his visitor, a certain glowing rubicund color that stained the tip of the rifle-maker's button nose.

Henry rose.

"Well, good day, Mister," said he, moving toward the door.

"So quivck you go? You findt oudt how I make der rifles goot already, und go tell all der beoples, hein?"

His mirthless chuckle was in Henry's ears as he emerged from the shop, into the narrow, muddy street.

"For a man who spends his time indoors that old cuss has got pretty well colored up," he reflected, pursuing an

idea just formed in his mind. "I'll bet a shilling he didn't get that way from rubbing his snout against the back of a church pew, neither."

He turned in a tavern where a wooden sign-board proclaimed shelter for man and beast. The good-natured innkeeper lent a friendly ear to the traveler's recital of his needs and led his tall guest to a room under the eaves, where the woodsman stood his rifle in a corner and laid his knapsack on the bed.

Half an hour later, calm and imperturbable, he reappeared at the rifle-maker's shop. The old man stared at him vexedly but Henry seemed not to be aware of the lack of welcome. From a capacious pocket of his hunting shirt he produced a long stone bottle, its snout covered with a great blob of sealing wax. This he knocked off with the haft of his knife and drew the cork carefully. A pungent, agreeable odor filled the room and triumphed momentarily over the rank smell of bear oil.

A friendlier gleam now appeared in the old rifle-maker's eye and without a word he rummaged two pewter mugs

from a cupboard and placed them on the bench. Henry filled them with the clean, colorless liquor.

"Schnapps! Py Chiminy!" exclaimed the old man, lifting his mug and with an odd little jerk of his head turning toward Henry.

"Ach! Das ist goot! Yop!" Then he added, apparently in explanation of his earlier ill humor: "I haf trink so much der verdammt Yankee rum dot it madt makes me und I scoldt und growl like wolf!"

Henry refilled the mug and the old man, amiable enough now, settled his pudgy hams on a bench and regarded the woodsman with increasing favor.

"Well, Mister," Henry compromised, "I wouldn't wish to turn my back on a noggin of Old Medford, but I do admit this is a pleasant and a pacifying potation. Here's to your health, Mister."

Before Henry left that evening the old man had promised, not to sell him the finished rifle the woodsman had admired, but to make another like it and to allow Henry to assist him in the process. It would take two or three months, he said, but inasmuch as Henry had a certain skill with tools, he hoped to shorten his apprenticeship. The rifle-maker had not been entirely optimistic.

"Look!" he exclaimed, seizing a file from the litter on the bench, "dot iss der vun tool! Mit a file a goot man could dids der whole dammdt rifle! It needs it fife,—seex year yust to learndt use der file," he added, earnestly. He picked up a partly finished lock and Henry was amazed at the way the old fellow made the file follow the work, so swift and sure, and yet so delicately that the pudgy fingers might have been holding a violin bow. Putting the work away, the rifle-maker rose finally to dismiss his guest with a promise to show him the secret, still unexplained, of his "quivck loading" rifles.

"Come py in der morning," he invited, "und I show you how dids it!"



*\*\*\* a long and chancy throw with too much depending upon it"*

Henry was on hand before the mists had lifted from the Hudson. The rifle-maker was already at his bench setting a roughly forged barrel in position for the delicate operation of boring. He greeted his visitor cordially, nodded toward a seat and went on with his painstaking task, grunt-



*"Look!" he exclaimed, seizing a file from the litter on the bench, "dot iss der vun tool!"*

ing as he tightened the clamps and holding his breath as he tested each fresh alignment. Here indeed was a master craftsman and Henry watched him in utter fascination. The old man's adjustment of vices and clamps and lead shims became more and more delicate and at last he bent over the rough hammered iron with the intense concentration of an artist who feels that the least touch of his brush may yet ruin the picture.

Then, after a great deal of squinting and holding of breath, the old man straightened his back and let loose a sigh of satisfaction.

"Dot iss a true yob," he remarked. "Oder times it makes it maybe a long time git der dammdt business straight for vorking."

He took from the rack the rifle Henry had examined the previous afternoon, found a small powder horn, a shot pouch and a piece of dingy linen half a yard square.

"Now, I show you how dids it," said he. He wiped the bore of the rifle with a swab of flax, measured a charge of powder and emptied it down the muzzle. Then he slipped a ball from the pouch and showed it to Henry. To his eye the ball seemed too small to fit the rifle's bore, and he said so.

"Yop! Dot iss right! Dot iss der segret! Look agin yet!"

The rifle-maker moistened a corner of the linen cloth and laid it across the rifle muzzle, placed the ball on it and with his thumb pressed the projectile into the bore until it was flush with the muzzle. Deftly he slid the blade of his knife through the linen across the muzzle, leaving the ball nestling in a pocket of the cloth. He allowed Henry to inspect the result.

"Look! Der patch don't let der bullets touch der bore no place," he explained, "und dot is vot dids der business!"

Then the old fellow set the tip of a loading rod on the ball and rammed it, still snug in its linen patch, home on the powder, with one long, easy thrust.

"Now, ve see!" he exclaimed and beckoned Henry to the door.

Back of the shop a path had been cleared through the underbrush to where a thick section of log was turned endwise to the shop to serve as a bullet stop. The old man

handed the rifle to Henry and he, himself, fixed a small square of white paper against the log.

"You shoots it your own selves," he directed, and Henry, nothing loath, raised the hammer to full cock, sprinkled a few grains of powder into the pan, and brought the long weapon smoothly to his shoulder. As the silver tip of the front sight appeared to touch the bottom edge of the paper, the trained muscles of his right hand tightened ever so gently. There was a flash from the pan, a swift spurring of flame and smoke from the muzzle, and the unmistakable whip-like crack of a true rifle echoed across the valley.

The shot hole lacked a scant half-inch of driving center. The rifle-maker noted this but made no comment.

"Loadts it your own selves, vunce!" he ordered, handing Henry the pouch, horn and linen swatch.

The woodsman obediently measured his charge, seated the ball, and trimmed the patch. His mentor grunted approval.

"Don't it but vunce takes der lesson learndts it!" he remarked.

Henry drew the rod and rammed the ball. It went home so smoothly and easily that he thought the mere weight of the hickory rod might carry it down. He grinned at the maker, who grinned back.

He fired again and, with more knowledge and confidence at his command, drove the second ball so that it cut the inner edge of the first shot hole.

The German was delighted.

"Py Chiminy! You iss a shooter! Yop! Der first vun I ain't quvite sure on purpose you dids it! Aber der next vun dids it vunce again! You iss goot poy, you stay here mit me und togedder ve makes you goot rifles! Yop!"

Henry could not forego the delight of reloading the piece once more. Again he felt the linen patched ball slide smoothly home.

"Slicker than bear's grease," he exclaimed admiringly. It was still so, he found, when he reloaded the weapon for the tenth time.

"Yop!" said the old man, sententiously. "Der patch dids it. Ven you loadts der next shots der last vun gits viped!"



So Henry stayed, and for three months while the snow lay deep upon the land, and icy winds whistled, he and the old man, snug in the dingy shop, made a weapon that served the ex-Ranger well for many years.

In later times and with much more experience to support his conclusions, Henry recalled the old rifle-maker's remarks made that day when he rammed the tenth ball home: "Der patch dids it! Ven you loadts der next shots der last vun gits viped." That simple statement, so oddly fashioned by an old Dutchman with a red nose, held the whole secret of a long and noble line of American rifles.

The work on the new rifle began the following day. From a pile of roughly forged iron strips the smith carefully selected those that were to be twisted, forged and hammered to form the barrel. The iron as it came from the smelter was fine and smooth of grain, and so soft, Henry discovered, that with the blade of his hunting knife he could turn off a fine shaving almost as easily as if the metal had been lead. Old Hans said it was "gut iron." Each strip was cleaned and painstakingly examined for flaws or impurities before it was added to the little pile on the anvil beside the charcoal forge.

Then began the slow process of heating each strip to the proper color when, with the aid of forceps and hammer, the glowing iron was twisted and lapped around a smooth round rod of cold iron. Repeated heatings and hammerings followed until Hans judged that the work was ready for the addition of another strip. Henry missed no detail of this operation.

Once in a while, as the forging proceeded and the work began to show enough promise of being something that might resemble a gun barrel, the forging would freeze to

the rod, and then Henry would be treated to a long string of guttural expletives while the old man worked and sweated to free the iron.

"Py Chiminy, Henry," he would exclaim, flinging down the chisel in exasperation, "dids you vant to know vat iss it a gunmaker?"

And Henry, already knowing the answer, would say, "Well, what?"

"Vell, I tolt you already. He iss a dumkopf!"

Then the old fellow would pick up his tools and return to his work.

The two by now were fast friends, for each had found in the other certain stable qualities to respect and admire. Many evenings the pair spent over a chessboard before the fireplace in the shop while between well deliberated moves the old man told Henry much about his craft. He himself had learned it from his father who had served his apprenticeship in Old Germany before taking passage to the new land beyond the Atlantic. He was a shrewd judge of the raw material that went into his rifles and from him Henry learned much that he had not guessed concerning the very important characteristics of iron, steel and seasoned wood. He also learned a great deal about rifle making, particularly the manipulation of Hans' favorite tool, the file. By degrees he was promoted from the dressing of rough forgings to the delicate business of shaping and finishing a trigger or a hammer.

His activities in the shop in some measure made up for his distaste of village life. The fat Dutch merchants, ponderous of mien and speech alike, irritated Henry, and, good folk though they were, he yearned occasionally to plant his moccasined toe against the seat of a pair of wide sky

*"Out on the bar a fat young gander rose to his full height and stretched his wings"*



blue breeches as a protest against the placid self-sufficiency of the phlegmatic owner of the apparel. He liked the women and the bright-eyed children much better.

But he was patient, for each day he saw new evidences of the fact that under their hands and from the tortures of the forge and anvil a deadly and beautiful weapon was slowly emerging from the scarred and uncouth chrysalis of blackened iron.

It was a mild winter, so much so that geese and ducks remained in the open waters of the Hudson throughout. Henry learned that Hans had a full measure of Teutonic enthusiasm for a fat roasted goose. The old fellow was a fine rifle shot but no sort of a game hunter, being short in leg and breath, and with a middle of such ponderous character as to make progress over rough ground difficult.

"Py Chiminy, Henry," he remarked sadly one day when the clamor of wild fowl was coming up to their ears from the river, "could I dids der creepings in der bushes I vould shoot vun goose for Gretchen to roast mit der chestnut stuffings und gravy. But, no, ven I moves it makes noises like forty pigs in cornfields," he added, regretfully surveying his rotund figure.

"Why in tunket didn't you say you wanted a goose?" exclaimed Henry. "I'll get one for you, an' more if you want 'em. Never happened to think of it."

He picked up one of the long rifles, charged it carefully, and nothing loath to undertake the task for which he had volunteered, set out at once for the river bank. At some little distance down stream a gravelly bar had thrust out from shore and here safely beyond range of the clumsy muskets and bell-mouthed wheellocks of the Dutch inhabi-

tants, a great squadron of wild geese dozed and gossiped in the wintry sunshine while one bird did sentry duty. The woodsman crept silently along under cover of the brushy bank until the low gabble of the unsuspecting fowl told him that he was opposite their resting place. Then he slowly raised his head until he could look through the alder fringe and out across the bar. With his eye he estimated the distance to his game as being close to 30 rods and well within the accurate ranging power of the long barrel in his hands.

Out on the bar a fat young gander rose to his full height and stretched his wings as if to show how ripe he was for Gretchen's roasting spit. Henry slid the rifle carefully forward across a root.

"Bout a foot high ought to fetch him," he thought, and brought the sights to bear clear and sharp on the gander's extended neck.

At the crack of the rifle the great bird collapsed slowly on spread wings and lay motionless while its companions went aloft with a great beating of pinions and a deafening clamor of voices. Henry watched until the flock had vanished behind a wooded bend of the shore, and then retrieved his bird.

"Right through the butt of his neck," he observed with satisfaction. "Didn't spoil an ounce of meat."

That evening they feasted in Gretchen's kitchen where all afternoon the goose, stuffed as never in life, had turned slowly to and fro over the hickory wood coals. After that incident Henry went often to the river for a goose or a brace of ducks, and Hans, in gratitude for the rich provender, bent even more carefully to the shaping of his friend's new rifle.

## The Old Coach's Corner

### *Gallery Shooting*

THIS IS THE SEASON for gallery shooting. Gallery shooting started out as "gallery practice," an introduction or ABC for beginners leading up to outdoor practice, qualifications, and competitions. Pretty soon we found that "gallery practice" could be a pretty good sport of itself, and today it is used to round out the full year of shooting with its own matches.

The gallery is a fine place for the beginner to start, or for first and second year shooters to perfect their technique and to continue in hard training until the next outdoor season. It is the best place to completely master the coordination of holding, aiming, and squeezing, and to get the various firing positions exactly right. It is particularly fine for offhand shooting as there is no wind to move the shooter around and distract him from concentrating on his hold and position. Also at almost all galleries the beginner will usually find some experienced shooter in attendance who will be glad to coach him. You can learn all the fine points of rifle shooting in the gallery except wind allowance.

Don't get the idea that gallery shooting is easy, or let the 50-foot range fool you. The 10-ring is only .150-inch in diameter, and it is just as hard to get into and stay in as the 10-ring of the 100 yard target. To reach the top in the gallery requires just as much expertness and atten-

tion to all the small details as outdoor small bore shooting.

Let me first say a word about gallery equipment. A fine heavy-barrel match rifle will not handicap you, but it is by no means necessary to win—not as necessary as outdoors anyhow. Some at least of your shooting indoors is going to be done offhand and a very muzzle heavy rifle is not so good for such shooting as one that balances about where your left hand grasps, as I will show later. The Standard Model 52, the Model 75, the Springfield M11, and the Remington Model 37 are all fine gallery rifles. The stock should be full size and of correct shape, with high comb, as it is on all the above rifles, except that the Springfield has a rather low comb which is easily corrected with a cheek pad.

The front aperture should be big—the larger it is the better you can center it and the clearer you will see the target in artificial lighting. One that permits you to see at least two white rings outside the bullseye should be chosen. Most shooters find that an .036" or .04" rear aperture is about right, but this depends upon individual eyesight, and perhaps you had better do a little experimenting with the size of the aperture in the cup disc of the rear sight.

If you are going to use a scope, and you can afford two scopes, one for outdoors and one for gallery, the gallery scope should be of low power, not over 6 power. There are a few older shots in fine training who can use a 10-

power instrument all right indoors, but as a rule the average shooter is handicapped with such a high power. Particularly, a high-power scope is not good for offhand shooting, either indoors or outdoors, and as I said, if you can afford it, two scopes are desirable. Note, also, if you are shooting in a three-position match you must use the same scope in all positions, as no change in rifle or scope is usually permitted in the various positions of one match.

There are some outdoorsmen who have never used their eyes for close work, and who have no trouble in spotting the bullet holes at 50 feet with their naked eye. But for most city-reared men this is impossible. If one is shooting with a scope sight of course he can spot with that, but when using iron sights a spotting scope is a necessity for almost all of us. Any that will focus at 50 feet will be all right. You can even spot clearly with a pair of 6-power binoculars, but it is much more convenient and saves your shooting time to have a spotting scope that is mounted on a stand so it can be kept trained and focused on the target. I was once in attendance at a gallery competition between a large number of school and college teams, and there was not a single spotting scope with any team. Dozens of points were lost by each team because they did not get their centers of impact exactly right.

And this reminds me that during this competition the temperature outdoors was exceedingly low, almost down to zero. Owing to the crowded condition in the gallery many of the teams were keeping their rifles and ammunition outdoors in their cars, and not bringing them inside until they were ready to shoot. Of course this also was bad business, although they did not know it. They were shooting with freezing-cold rifles and cartridges. A .22 will not shoot well unless rifle and cartridges are at least fairly warm, say 60° or over. And even then the rifle won't shoot at its best until you have fired a few shots through it to warm and foul the bore.

The finest super-accurate match ammunition is not necessary for gallery shooting. The slightly cheaper and non-corrosive brands such as Kleanbore and Staynless with lubricated lead bullets will easily hold the 10-ring in most rifles, although to be certain of an individual rifle it is best to make a rest test with the particular brand you propose to use. Lesmok ammunition is rather frowned on because of its odor, its slightly higher price, and then too it is not positively non-corrosive and the rifle should not be set away overnight without cleaning. As gallery shooting often extends well into the evening, it is somewhat of a bore to have to clean that same evening when you are tired.

I think that one of the chief advantages of gallery shooting in perfecting marksmanship is the chance that it offers you to perfect your offhand shooting, and particularly your position. If your position is right or not right it will show up at once in your scores, as there is no alibi such as wind. There are two general varieties of the offhand position—the military position in which the left upper arm and elbow must not touch the body or hip, and the hip rest position in which the elbow may be drawn in and supported against the body or on the left hip, and the forearm of the rifle is usually balanced on the tips of the fingers and thumb. Usually in his first season a beginner can make higher scores in the hip rest position, and for this reason many coaches favor this position, because when the beginner makes better scores he is more apt to stick with the game; and if he is shooting on a team, that will be good, too. On the other hand the hip rest position is not permitted in shooting that is under the jurisdiction of the

War Department (the National Matches for example), and military schools and colleges are not permitted to use it. Thus if you have to shoot a match with such teams you will be forced to use the military position, therefore you ought to be skilled in it. And the only way you will ever become skilled in the military position is to forsake the hip rest entirely for it.

The military position is also decidedly the most practical because it is possible only in snap shooting or for rapid fire in military shooting and hunting. Also when you come to shooting outdoors the military offhand position is very much better in a wind.

In the military position the better shots, as a rule, favor not grasping the forearm too far out, but let the left hand grasp only about three or four inches in front of the trigger guard so that the left forearm will be almost truly vertical and directly under the rifle, but of course with the upper arm not touching the chest or side. In this position it is an advantage to weight the butt of the rifle so that it balances where the left hand grasps it. This is easily done by boring large holes with an auger in the stock under the buttplate, running in as much fine bird shot as is necessary, and then holding the shot in position by pouring melted beeswax on it. This variety of the position with the rifle so balanced seems to give much better control over the tremors and sways that always bother the offhand shot.

Another worthwhile detail in connection with offhand shooting is that you will usually be much steadier if the arrangement at the gallery is such that you can pull to one side the mats that are often provided for prone shooting, and stand with your feet on the bare floor.

Don't confine your winter shooting to the one evening per week that you spend at the gallery. Take your rifle home with you and if possible fire ten shots or so dry shooting at a small target on the wall of your room two or three times a day. Do this particularly in the offhand position, and use all the care for every shot that you would in a gallery match. Note that it is easy to do dry shooting offhand as you don't need elbow pads, nor do you have to get down on the floor. You cannot get too much dry shooting in your offhand training.

I am often asked what are good average scores in gallery shooting. I think that a good shot in hard training ought to average about 98 prone, 92 kneeling, and 80 standing, or a total of 270 for the three positions. Such a score would not win an individual match in fast company, for the man who wins a match is usually he who has worked up to a high average such as 270, and then has a lucky day when everything breaks just right and he sails way above his average. But on the other hand an average of 270 per man would come pretty near winning a team match.

Notice particularly that no matter how much you strive you can only better the above prone average by two points. Also you have not so very far to go kneeling. But there is a leeway of twenty points to work for in your offhand score, and you ought to be able to pick up more points there with much more certainty than in the other positions. Therefore it pays to spend your best efforts on raising your offhand average. Skill in offhand shooting also gives you a lot of self satisfaction and it makes you stand out over and above those not so skilled. A fine offhand shot always attracts more attention than the prone expert because there are so few of them. And the reason there are so few of them is because it is so much harder. Gallery shooting will usually bring you to offhand ability quicker than any other form of shooting.



# HOME GUNSMITHING

By "PROFESSIONAL"

PRACTICALLY ALL OF THESE single-shot actions must have the firing-pin hole in the breech block bushed to take a firing pin with a smaller nose, as the old  $\frac{1}{8}$ " nose on these firing pins will almost always pierce primers. A piece of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " drill rod is used to make this bushing. Thread about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " of this rod with the finest-thread  $\frac{1}{4}$ " die that you have. Drill out the old firing-pin hole with the proper-sized drill to take a tap for this same  $\frac{1}{4}$ " thread, and tap the hole. The nose of the firing pin should be from  $\frac{5}{64}$ " to  $\frac{3}{32}$ " in diameter, except for the No. 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  Stevens action, which will do better with a firing-pin nose diameter of from  $\frac{1}{16}$ " to  $\frac{5}{64}$ ". Screw the threaded  $\frac{1}{4}$ " rod into the hole in the breech block, from the front, and, inserting a drill of the same size as the hole in the breech block, from the rear, spot the end of the threaded  $\frac{1}{4}$ " rod by drilling into it slightly. Now take a drill very slightly under the size that your firing-pin nose is to be, and, inserting this from the rear end of the breech block, drill far enough into the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " rod so that you are sure you have cleared the face of the breech block. In drilling this small hole, be careful to keep the drill in the center of the firing-pin hole through the breech block: do not let it lean too close to one side or the other.

After this is done, unscrew the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " rod from the breech block, and countersink the rear end of the hole in the rod, funneling it out pretty well to the edge. Remove the sharp corner where the inner end of the countersink joins the straight hole, using for the purpose a round tapered Swiss-type file.

Heat the threaded end of the rod to a red heat, and quench it in cold water; then polish it with aloxite cloth, and heat it slowly until it turns a pretty deep blue, and quench it again. Then screw it back into the breech block, tightly. Using a fine-tooth hack-saw blade, preferably of high-speed steel, saw the rod off slightly in front of the face of the breech block, and cut it down flush with the breech block with fine files and carborundum stones.

If the old firing pin is very hard, anneal it by heating to a red heat and allowing it to cool slowly. Then, filing it carefully to keep it straight, cut it down to the size you have decided upon, and file a spherical end on it.

In filing this nose down to size, hold the firing pin in the chuck of the foot-power or electric polishing head, if you have one of these. If you have not either, the vise jaws can be closed up to a space smaller than the body of the pin, and the pin revolved by hand against the end of the jaws at their opening, while the file is used in the other hand.

After the spherical end has been filed on the pin, take a piece of fine aloxite cloth and hold it over the hole in the end of a hack-saw blade, and, pressing the end of the firing-pin nose against the cloth over the hole, revolve the pin back and forth, which will give it a perfect finish.

As the hole in the breech-block bushing was drilled under-size, take a round tapered Swiss-type file, and, inserting it through this hole from the rear, turn it in a left-hand direction, and ream the hole until it has a slight clearance around the nose of the firing pin.

The firing pin, when in its extreme forward position, should extend beyond the face of the breech block from

.050" to .055" (slightly less than  $\frac{1}{16}$ "), except in the case of the Sharps-Borchardt, where a projection of from .040" to .045" will be found to work better, as this breech block starts downward before the firing pin is retracted. Diameter of firing-pin nose for this Sharps action had better be no less than  $\frac{5}{64}$ ".

Reharden the firing pin by heating to red heat and quenching in a thin oil, then polish and heat slowly until it turns dark blue, upon which quench it again in the oil.

If the nose of a firing pin breaks, and the pin is of an odd shape as in the Winchester or Sharps-Borchardt, a hole can be drilled, and tapped with a fine-thread tap, into the body of the pin, and a piece of drill rod threaded and screwed into it, to file a new nose from. Use a piece of drill rod larger than the nose is to be, and file it flat on the front end. Insert the broken firing pin in the breech block, put a small drill through the hole in the face of the block, and mark the center of your new firing-pin nose so that, if the hole drilled and tapped in the body of the firing pin is slightly off center, the new nose can be filed to a central position.

Some of the single-shot actions, such as the Ballard, Martini, and Sharps-Borchardt, have the receiver fastened to the stock by means of a long draw-bolt inserted from the butt end of the stock. This is a very good arrangement, as it enables you always to keep the stock and action clamped tightly together.

The Winchester has a machine screw passing through the upper tang and the stock, and screwing into the lower tang. This screw, together with the tapered fit of the front end of the stock into the rear of the receiver, and a wood screw in the end of the lower tang, holds the stock and action together pretty well. Other single-shot actions employ only wood screws, and if the wood in the stock is slightly soft, the action soon loosens on the stock. However, it is not much of a job to change either of these types over to use a long draw-bolt from the rear end of the stock.

A block of steel can be set between the upper and lower tangs, and held in place with heavy machine screws passing through the holes for the original tang screws. A hole is drilled and tapped  $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter in this steel block, to meet a draw-bolt passed through a hole drilled in the stock from the rear end. The stock is slotted between the tangs to receive the steel block, but slot the stock only at the point where the block is to be inserted, not all the way back from the front end or this will allow the sides of the stock to spread.

The lower tang of the Winchester action may be bent to conform to a modern pistol grip. Most of these tangs can be bent cold without annealing, but once in a while you will find one that is hard all the way through, so it is safer to bring them to a red heat before bending. The tang is stripped of all parts before being heated. Before bending it, fill the wood-screw hole at the end of the tang with a soft-steel plug riveted in place so that it fills the hole, and countersink completely. The threaded tang-screw hole can be filled by screwing the regular tang screw into it; and it is better to put the trigger-spring screw back into place, with its nut to hold it. (Continued on page 36)

# MATCH-PAR

## A REAL SHOOTING GAME

By ED. BRIDGMAN

*NOTE: One of the major problems of rifle and pistol clubs is how to attract new members, and hold the old ones, especially those who are not in the dyed-in-the-wool "crank" class. We here at N. R. A. Headquarters have this problem constantly in mind, and we think this article of Bridgman's should prove definitely helpful to clubs with a membership problem.—Ed.*

THE GAME OF MATCH-PAR is not new. I did not invent it and only a careless remark made by an old time pistol shooter is responsible for my learning about this fascinating shooting pastime.

At the old Springfield (Mass.) Revolver Club in the days when Calkins, Russell, Wakefield, Hanford, Dolfen, Garand, Price, Warner, Woodworth, Castaldini and others were making pistol history, the game was conceived and perfected by none other than Walter F. Roper who is now well known to shooters the world over.

The reasons for the development of such a game at that time so nearly coincide with the reasons shooters are advancing at the present time for the need of diversion, that I give them to you in Mr. Roper's own words, written at the time he formulated the rules. Here they are:

"Everyone who has worked for the success of a Revolver or Rifle Club, knows that the game lacks something—otherwise it wouldn't be a continual fight to keep it alive.

"It's all very well to pass the buck and give as a reason that the men of today are mollicoddles, but it doesn't help any, and simply prevents an effort to find the answer to the question, What's the matter with the shooting game?

"When one makes a really unbiased survey of the situation the following conclusions are bound to be reached.

"1st. Clubs are composed almost entirely of the gun EXPERTS of the neighborhood.

"2nd. These EXPERTS so love a gun that almost any kind of shooting satisfies them, or if they don't feel like shooting, talking guns is enough.

"3rd. To such enthusiasts it makes very little difference what kind of shooting is done; but this may not be so unimportant to new men whom we must interest to make shooting clubs a real success.

"So let's see just what kind of shooting is done. Take your own club, and you will find that, except for the few who make up the team which shoots in interclub matches, PRACTICE, nothing but practice, with the hope of making a perfect score, is the WHOLE STORY.

"To the real 'crank' this is enough—but it evidently isn't interesting enough to attract new men and keep them shooting. The result is that most beginners lose interest and drop out. We are, therefore, forced to conclude that practice alone will not provide the sport needed, and the fact is that neither shooting nor any other game will be successful which provides nothing more interesting than a chance for the individual to practice it alone.

"What then is required to make a game interesting? Take any game which is successful and is PLAYED by those supporting it, and you will find that playing it means first of all competing WITH SOMEBODY, not occasionally, but whenever the game is played.

"The second requirement is action—there must be something doing—not after a long drawn-out session, but fre-

quently, with a score resulting quickly. (Compare the game of chess with tennis and the idea will be clear.)

"Third, it must be possible for ANY two men to play; and on a basis which, while requiring each to do his best to win, sets up as the objective for each man something which he should and can do instead of an impossible perfection.

"Fourth, there must be a chance for a man to 'come back' and even up a previous loss by extra good play. Such a game is successful because of the sport in playing it as well as the skill developed, and not because of prizes.

"The game of MATCH-PAR was worked out on this basis—and it fulfills all of these requirements.

"It makes revolver and rifle shooting a standard, interesting, lively game, instead of everlasting practicing. Every man is given a proper objective—one which requires his best effort, but which he can reach, and, by extra good play—beat. It makes the matches between men not only possible but so interesting that both the game and the shooting give pleasure and satisfaction.

"MATCH-PAR in a word means this—real sport, better scores, enthusiasm and success."

The foregoing old time words of Mr. Roper certainly describe such a game as most of us would like to play today and I am persuaded to offer the game of MATCH-PAR as I have learned about it, to the present day shooters, after watching the revival of the Bingo and Beano games which were invented years ago, forgotten, and brought back to public attention so forcibly.

To my mind there is a bare possibility that some of the old time shooters have half forgotten more about shooting games than some of us newer shooters will ever know.

Now let us have a few words from one of the grand old boys who actually played the game. Part of a letter written to Mr. Roper by Colonel Frank A. Wakefield, at the time the game was being played, should give us some idea as to whether or not the game is worth trying. I quote:

"I don't mind saying frankly that, from being mildly bored with the proposition as verbally laid out and explained, I have become by degrees not only a convert, but a thorough-going apostle.

"You may not realize it, but you seem to have accomplished two heretofore impossible results.

"First, you have developed a system of competition which makes it both possible and highly agreeable for the novice to compete with the expert (and both of them with the AVERAGE shot), on terms of pleasant equality.

"Second, and even more miraculous, you have made it possible for the novice to win without undue exaltation, and the expert to lose without the slightest disturbance of his equanimity or bad effect on his form. I would not have believed either of those results possible.

"A third achievement, which from some standpoints would be considered even more (Continued on page 35)

# EARLY EXPERIENCES

By WILLIAM V. LOWE

(Concluded from December Issue)

ONE OF THOSE who dropped in frequently at Dan Lefever's was Charlie Frazer—a cracker-jack tool-maker and rifle enthusiast; an old-time shop man. We went to his house, and down in the cellar he had shelves covered with gun material: swages, moulds, etc., all beautifully finished. I am familiar with that class of work, and this was some of the finest I have ever seen. I bought Frazer's little .32-caliber Billinghamurst sporting rifle, with telescope, and did some hunting with it.

Charlie Remer was always a good sport. He organized several contests between muzzle and breech-loading rifles, and had Warner make him a .45-caliber rifle on a Sharps-Borchardt action, that could be used as a breech-loader but was arranged also to load from the muzzle, the idea being to try to prove whether either system had any advantage over the other. But no definite conclusion was reached, either arrangement seeming to be about as good as the other. The rifle shot very finely either way.

One contest which Remer arranged, and which I attended, was at Jamestown, New York, under the rules of the Anderson Rifle Club, of which Remer was president. Then there was a match between Horace Warner, using a muzzle-loader, and A. O. Zischang of Syracuse, using a breech-loader of his own make. The match was hardly a success, and was called off before finished; but Warner was considerably ahead when they stopped. Zischang was a fine workman among fine workmen, and I have never seen finer craftsmanship than was on the rifle that he used in this match.

H. J. Leighton was one of our frequent visitors at the shop. He was of the firm of Coffin & Leighton, manufacturers of machinists' scales, one feature of which was graduations across the end of the scale for convenience in measuring in recesses. He made several special scales for me. Leighton bought one of the very last rifles Warner made—a .28-caliber.

In June, 1888, I moved to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and shortly after was in charge of a large steam-electric plant. I was nearly electrocuted, and while recuperating I devised the .25-37-66 cartridge and other loads, and started a shop in Fitchburg.

I am not sure about the birthplace of Horace Warner, though I think his family came from near Hartford, Connecticut. I had a letter from Mrs. E. S. Lancaster, of Nashville, Tennessee, giving me some information about Mr. Warner, as follows:

"Mr. Horace Warner was my great uncle. When 16 years old he moved to Ridgway, Pennsylvania, at that time a wilderness. He was the oldest of a family of eleven children.

"Mr. Warner, and his two brothers, Hiram and Robert, belonged to Colonel Berdan's Sharpshooters. His brother William belonged to the Bucktails, and Simon to the 105th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Company C."

Mr. Warner was an exceptional individual, self-educated, his letters models of English and fine penmanship. He was a Master Mason, but how high he stood in the lodge

I do not know. I was young, and details of his life I was not curious about; and he talked very little about himself. I corresponded with him for a considerable time before we were associated in business, and in one letter he outlined some of his early experiences. It seems his father bought an old rifle for him when they moved to Ridgway, for there was much game to be shot for food, and bears in self-defense. Warner's gun was so rusty he could hardly load it, so he went to work on rainy days to improve its condition. He had no vise, no screwdriver—nothing; so he cut a notch in a big log to fasten the gun in, and freshed her out. After that she shot pretty well, and loaded much easier.

The neighborhood boys heard about it, and brought their guns to be fixed. Thus Warner kept gaining in experience and improving upon his tools—which he had to invent himself, he never having seen a shop where they made guns. In three or four years he got to be quite a gun-tinkerer, and also a good rifle shot.

About this time a celebrated gun-maker established himself about 30 miles away, and made gain-twist rifles which shot wonderfully at 80 rods. Warner thought he would now have a good gun, as he had grown to be a man. So he went to Pittsburgh—180 miles—on a raft, bought a steel barrel weighing 12 pounds, and carried it all the way home on his shoulder—traveling on foot. The next day he went to the gunsmith (30 miles away) and left the barrel there with orders to make the best gun possible. When the gun was finished Warner went again on foot for it, and brought it home, proud and expectant. The neighbors came in to see the wonderful shooting that was going to be done, but it did not materialize; and Warner could beat the new gun with the old one. Much disgusted, he swore he could make a better one himself. When the neighbors laughed, he swore that he *would* make a better one.

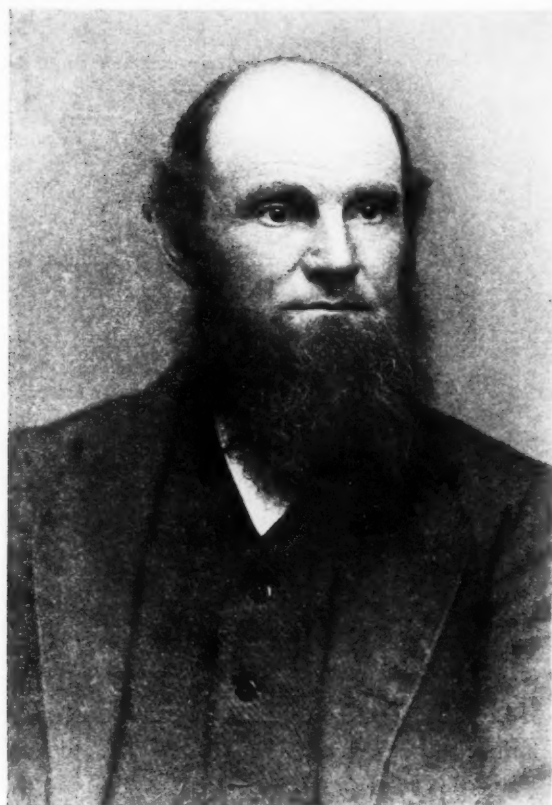
He made another trip to Pittsburgh, got another barrel—of iron this time, and weighing 6 pounds. Describing the incident to me, he said:

"I had to make my own rifling machine, which I did with a draw-knife, jackknife, chisel, and file—wooden rod and wooden boxing. I made my own lock and trimmings—everything. When finished, the little gun would beat the bought one, and I had made my vow good. Then I went to work and made the big one shoot fine. Thus I got started, never having spent an hour in a gun-shop till long after I had made a gun.

"As long as I lived in that neighborhood I had to do repairing, or fight. I was constantly striving to get the best-shooting gun I could for myself, and whenever I decided to make a new one I could usually sell the old one—or give it away; and it made but little difference which, after I had a better one. Thus it has been all my life—striving to have a better gun myself, and making some guns for others. But I never had a sign out as gunmaker.

"I have never been in a neighborhood where I could get any education on guns—that is, their shooting qualities, and have always had to guess and work out the problem."





Norman S. Brockway



H. V. Perry

Many experiences Warner related to me while we spent the evenings—often late into the night—in the office of Dan Lefever's shop; and I enjoyed more of his confidence than almost anyone else. There was enough difference in our ages—probably 20 years—so that our relations were like those of father and son; and we liked each other. The personal experiences Warner told of showed how much his life had been a series of hard knocks.

Warner was very strong, and as a young man had exceptionally keen eyesight and hearing, developed by his life in the woods. He once had a three-day match with a friend, in which Warner shot offhand while his friend used a rest. Distance, 25 rods (137 yards). There was a 25-cent stake on each shot, the shortest shot (string measure) to win. Warner came out ahead, but no record was kept of the string measure. The target was a white bullseye, cut from white pasteboard and set on a black background. One bullseye was shot all to pieces (it had 13 shots on it), and Warner's opponent said he had never seen so many shots in such a small cluster at such a distance. Warner's wife, who had been watching, brought an ordinary teacup and placed it squarely over the center of the bullseye, and it covered all the shots.

Warner said: "I have never since seen 13 consecutive shots offhand at that distance so good, and presume I never will; although I did not think enough of it to preserve it, as it was done in a quiet way at my house, with no witnesses except my wife and the man who shot against me. That man was good grit, and hung on, and proposed to continue the shooting the next day, although it was originally planned for only one day."

The next day they shot at 40 rods, with the same result—Warner won. The other man then proposed that they continue for a third day, at 80 rods; so the match went on. But on that last day it was very windy and there was no shelter, and Warner could not stand steady enough for good shooting, the wind sometimes swinging him at least 20 feet off the target. The effort to hold steady was so great that it began to tell on Warner, and the other man began to crawl up on him. They quit at dark, nearly even.

At that time Warner's eyesight was exceptionally keen, and he could see tack-heads at 100 yards. In other respects as well he was in fine physical condition, due to outdoor work in the woods.

In the wild country where Warner located, the people were largely dependent for food upon the wild game of the region, and of course resented the use of dogs for chasing the deer. There had been trouble for some time from parties coming in from outside and using dogs to drive the deer, and Warner was on the lookout to catch them at it. A party drove in one day with a dog, and started after the deer. Warner spotted them, and they saw him at the same time, and raced for their team. They held the dog between their legs, and drove furiously away; but Warner took a pot-shot at the dog and killed him, and that put an end to the business.

Warner was a giant in strength, and told me of many of his experiences in running rafts of logs to Pittsburgh. His son, so he said, was even stronger than he was. He had a picture of his daughter, a fine-looking young woman. I might have learned more about (Continued on page 37)

# FROM TYRO TO MASTER

NO. 2 OF A SERIES

By CAPT. R. C. ANDREWS, U. S. Inf.

## Trigger Squeeze

THE FINAL STEP IN ALL SHOOTING is to deliver the shot so that it goes unexpectedly from a perfectly relaxed position. This step is accomplished by applying to the trigger such a slow and steadily increasing pressure that we do not know at what instant it will release the firing pin. When we do not know at what instant the firing pin will be released there is no possibility of our tightening up in anticipation. When we are not tightened up we can't "let go" at the instant of firing with a reflex relaxation that will spoil the direction of the shot.

No amount of auxiliary equipment can overcome inability to squeeze the trigger in this manner. There isn't a gadget made that will take the place of the slowly increasing pressure of the trigger finger so that we are not aware of its movement; so that the shot comes as a surprise to the firer. You can widen your trigger, check it, put a stop behind it, straighten it, crook it, put your finger farther in or out of the trigger guard, or do anything else that occurs to you, but if you are unable to control the muscles of your hand and trigger finger so as to apply a constantly increasing pressure to the trigger you will never get small groups or uniform results.

Recruits in the army are taught to squeeze the trigger by increasing the pressure of the entire hand on the small of the stock. However, if this method is applied to a small-bore rifle the mere tightening of the whole hand is apt to lay the groundwork for a reflex that will get us in trouble at the instant of firing because the smallbore rifle and ammunition are so much more sensitive to minor position changes than are the service arm and ammunition.

In actual practice only a few good shots squeeze the trigger by moving anything but their trigger fingers. They have trained themselves to move this finger so gradually to the rear that they themselves are unaware of any movement of the trigger or finger. When the shot goes, it is a surprise to the firer. Being surprised, he has had no time to tighten up or to indulge his reflexes, and the shot travels through the bore undisturbed by any jump on the firer's part.

I can describe the process of squeezing the trigger only by explaining that squeezing the trigger means to apply a slowly increasing force to the trigger, through the trigger finger *only*, until the piece fires unexpectedly. I have often noticed in my own shooting that my best shots in a string occurred apparently with no effort on my part yet I must have been applying pressure to the trigger. Sometimes it seems almost as if there was a definite relationship between the front sight and the trigger; that when the front sight settled into alignment it seemed to fire the rifle. This is the picture I have of a perfectly squeezed off shot.

Most of us lack the patience to lie there and wait for the shot to go. We get into position, align the sights, let out the breath, relax, and commence the application of pressure to the trigger. Nothing seems to happen, and we become a little anxious for the rifle to fire. It is here that we lose

our patience. We no longer are willing to lie there quietly and wait for the discharge but we hasten the process by suddenly adding just a little extra, deliberate pressure to the trigger. In other words, in our anxiety to make a good shot, we "set it off" at the instant when the sights seem to be aligned most perfectly. *Knowing* that we are going to add that last, sudden, pressure gives us a chance to tighten up in expectation of the shot—to hold a little harder in order to make it perfect. This sets up a tenseness somewhere with the result that the instantaneous relaxation at the moment of firing throws the muzzle out of alignment with the center of the bull. What appears to have been one of the best shots becomes one of the widest.

One of the highest mental hurdles for a shooter to take is to admit, even to himself, that he is jerking the trigger, that he is adding that extra, deliberate pressure at the end of his squeeze. We hate to admit our inability to control ourselves, our inability to overcome our anxiety as to the result, our inability to lie quietly in position and wait for the shot to go off. And proving to a shooter that he *does* jerk the trigger occasionally is one of the hardest and most thankless tasks in the world.

At the recent national matches, a high ranking master smallboreman told me that he never had any trouble squeezing the trigger, that jerking the trigger was something he never did. His vehemence as he broke down and practically confessed his perfection left no doubt that he was convinced of the truth of his statement. I didn't argue with him—what's the use of arguing with a guy like that?—but I could have deflated him with a single question: "Is your lifetime average at this game 400 x 400?" Unless he had this perfect average he didn't squeeze the trigger every time he fired, and I make no exceptions for wind, light, and weather conditions.

On one range this summer I saw one of our foremost shots flinging nines and an occasional eight with cursing, reckless abandon. Finally he convinced himself that his rifle had gone sour. So he borrowed, for a short practice session, the rifle of a friend who had been winning. He knew this rifle was grouping well. So our friend threw a few more nines, but not with such gay abandon. Did this convince him that he had been snatching the trigger? Oh, no! He rationalized this performance, too. The stock on his friend's rifle didn't fit him! He failed to check on the performance of the weakest part of the rifle—the nut that holds the butt plate. He closed his mind to the possibility that there could be anything wrong with HIM, as we all do.

And the sequel? He sent his so-and-so rifle into the factory for a check and test. While it was gone he didn't shoot. When it came back from the factory with the report that the rifle grouped perfectly he resumed firing with it, and found that the factory was right. The factory report had restored his confidence in his rifle, had removed some little mental complex that interfered with his performance. And the enforced layoff while he was without a rifle had conditioned him into good shoot- (Continued on page 36)



# A MICHIGAN DEER HUNT

By BILL SHADEL

IT SOUNDED LIKE A GREAT IDEA—that deer hunt up in Michigan. Jim Beloungy first mentioned it to us the month before while sitting around the fireplace of his hunting cabin just off the Pisgah National Forest Preserve below Asheville, North Carolina. Jim, you know, is chief engineer for the Columbia owned radio station in Charlotte, WBT, but for three months of the year he's mostly hunter. We had been with him on two previous hunts the year before, one up in the Great Smokies to the west of us and another in the Pisgah National hunt where a broadcast was made from the so-called wilderness camp. That night as we were lamenting the warm weather of October hunting days (North Carolina season opens October 1 and continues through December) Jim casually remarked that Michigan would be having lots of snow about the fifteenth of November—that hunting up there would be a change of scenery and that he would be taking "Mitch" up on his invitation to spend a week in Michigan if he could find someone to go along with him. We had been hearing about Mitch all that evening. Another radio engineer, officially, M. R. Mitchell, chief of WJR, Detroit, but nonetheless "Mitch" to everyone, he had broken into blasé Washington's chatter columns through one of the grandest sieges of practical joking of any D. C. convention. Frank Falknor, of Columbia's Chicago station, WBBM, was to be there. So was Jim Cosman of Federal Telegraph, New York. We had known these to be regular fellows through previous meetings.

All it took to make the Michigan trip definite was a call from Charlotte about two weeks after our return from the North Carolina hunting, with Jim on the line giving final arrangements and dates.

When you travel all day from NRA headquarters to Detroit to arrive at a starting point for the trip you begin to wonder if Michigan hunting is as good as all that. For the sake of the record at the outset of this story, we'll say it is well worth it. But again you may easily have certain misgivings as you join the parade extending all the way

from Detroit up into the deer country, about five hours' drive—and parade it was. It looked like the Red invasion of Finland, red caps, red shirts, red jackets—only it was moving faster and farther.

We took our place in the northbound caravan that included every conceivable piece of hunting equipment.—Cars loaded with hunters, bedsprings and mattresses atop, stoves and canvas tied on back, rolls of bedding, camp incidentals alongside—trucks with tar-paper shacks; trailers aplenty, all making the annual pilgrimage to the land of the white-tails. This almost unbelievable trek of hunters, a never-ending line all day of the 14th gave us our first impression of deer season in Michigan. Those impressions strangely enough seemed an odd mixture of enthusiasm as you join the hilarity of the colorful parade and become part of so popular a movement, and yet of disappointment when you associate a hunting trip with the rare companionship of a select few who want to avoid of all things a crowded hunting field.

Up through Bay City and Standish the long queue of cars continued. Standish, incidentally, is one place you shouldn't miss. There's where the trails seem to begin their first dividings, and provisions, licenses, equipment are offered as the inducement to stop off and mingle with the mob—hunters, ninety-nine percent of them, at least. That's where you learn what the well-dressed hunter is wearing this season. Beyond West Branch, the cars seemed to begin the thinning out process that those open spaces can well handle. We began to see the occasional tent being pitched, or trailer parked among the jack pines that fairly well fringed the improved roads. Over the last few miles as we now depended on the sign to "Mitchell-Woods" these camps became more numerous until again we thought there would be no hunting left for us.

Mitch was waiting for us—that is, he had an extra ax handy and a car conveniently parked near-by for the loading of the necessary firewood, at a point along the winding drive to his cabin, so we'd be sure and see him. He had





gone on the day before to get things ready and we found later that he's just that kind of a fellow. He has this camp in the center of his four hundred acres of ideal hunting grounds, five hours' drive from his office, and maintains the thing evidently for the fun of entertaining. During the time we spent with him, he seemed to take his hunting very casually, and was more interested in providing for the guests. The accommodations of the cabin we discovered bear out this theory. Such things as double deck single beds with the best springs and mattresses, paper towels above the kitchen sink to replace that family affair you hunters well remember. An extra stove that warms your back as you face the huge fireplace (it can and does get cold up there), huge platters for plates to eliminate side dishes for the convenience of the dishwashers—well, he hasn't missed a trick so far as we could see—things he has learned, so he says, from annual hunting trips over the last fifteen years. We all like to think we can take the rough and ready on a hunt, but any fellow who sits at an office desk for all but a week of the year doesn't need to apologize for accepting any conveniences that can be arranged for him in that one week of hunting.

Pleased over the prospect here, we immediately set about to get ready for the opening gun the 15th. Walt Workman, another of WJR's engineers, who had joined us in Detroit suggested a place for sighting in our rifles and we set out. Jim and I had thought we were sure of our sights but to be certain we went along. We had just located a suitable background and were putting up targets when some stragglers from a camp somewhere around came up on us and proceeded to protest our shooting in the woods and scaring the game the day before season opened. We explained that we had come about a thousand miles for a shot at a buck and when that chance came we didn't want to miss through any fault of our rifle. A classic reply to this illustrates how many go hunting. A jovial, rotund, middle-aged chap pointed to his rifle and remarked that he had just got it new from the store, had never fired it, but he wasn't worrying about it and would take his chances on hitting the first buck he saw. Nevertheless, we sighted in and fortunately so—something had happened to the .250-3000, M54 Winchester which had five days previously been grouping well for me at 100 yards, but on the first shot this time failed to even hit the 100 yard target at the approximate 50 yards we were firing. In fact, it took about five shots from an improvised rest

in the front seat of Walt's car to correct the sights where mechanically at least I'd have a chance on that buck.

Back in camp about supper time two other WJR staff men drove up, Fran Jennings opening the door for his compatriot, Eric Howlett who took one leap and landed on the big davenport in front of the fireplace to stay there for the evening. We all had our suspicions that Eric may have lingered too long in Standish.

Whatever the reason for the long nap it proved worthwhile as Eric went out the next morning and within the first hour bagged himself a nice 175-lb. buck. The ingenuity of this radio gang showed itself here, as Eric went back



to the car and started sounding an S.O.S. code on the horn to call Fran back to help him carry in the buck. Eric got his some distance from Mitch's place, but if it had happened on the property, all he need do was attach a key to the wire serving as fence all around the preserve and signal by code to the receiving set located in Mitch's cabin. That's modern hunting, at least for radio bugs. It looked good to have that buck hanging from the porch rafters that noon as we came into camp.

All morning long, the bombardment echoing around those wilds sounded like the second battle of the Marne. It made several of us decide that Mitch's Acres was good enough hunting for us and not take the chance of walking up on some over-anxious tyro.

Our wanderings through the young swamp brought us along the river running through the place to one of the most interesting spots of the hunt. As the river began to spread out rather suddenly, there were signs of beavers along the bank. Young poplars, six inches across had been cut down, chips five inches long falling to the ground where these fellows had been at work, and the cleverest bit of sluicing accomplished to a point 100 yards below to build this dam. As we sat looking over the pond formed there and only casually watching the poplar grove across for signs of deer, we could hear the resounding slap of these beavers as their huge tails would hit the water. It was from this spot, too, that we had the little drama enacted of the buck-fever hunter suspecting the presence of deer, moving slowly along, half-crouched to



see the better, and then freezing cold in his tracks when a big buck jumps out ahead of him and romps off without a gun being lifted for a shot. At another stand we received the somewhat aggravating thrill of having a covey of grouse, or "pats" as they call them up there, flushed some distance from us and eight or ten of these choice birds thundering by or around us, one of them to perch in a tree and chatter at us from a distance of about ten yards—and nothing to be done about it.

That night in camp the ritual was carefully observed—the successful hunter of the day lights the lamps in the central fixture of the cabin (shown in the last of the pictures) for the only occasion upon which they are lighted—Eric in this case doing the lighting.

The next night the tension was over for me as it became my privilege to do the lighting. A nice 185-lb. five point buck that had been driven out of the swamp through much banging made itself known by the noise in the poplar thicket below my stand and then cautiously coming upwind, sensing my presence but unable to locate me, offered a prize shot, as it came into view through my scope. In spite of a tremendous internal disturbance in the region of my heart and inability to get my breath, I got off a shot at forty yards right in the neck which knocked him down for keeps. That one shot evidently sounded somewhat final to three of the boys who were near-by, so they came over and provided the necessary help to get the buck back to the camp. Out of the seven in camp those first four days, four of us got good sized buck. Everyone reported seeing plenty of deer. In fact, I would venture a guess that I alone saw twenty-five deer during that time, many

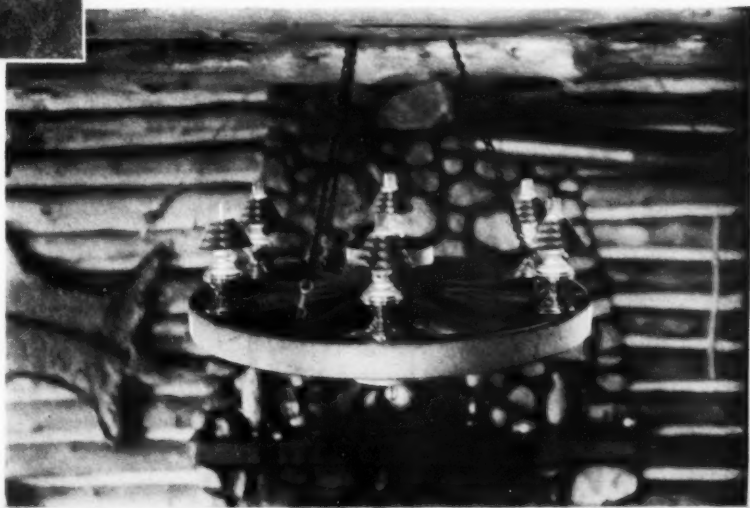
P. M. Thomas, secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Lions pro football team and of WJR joined us in camp Friday night. Mitch was ready for him. Fran had come back that day with the report of seeing a wildcat. This cat had walked almost up on Fran as he stood motionless down in the swamp. Fran, detecting some slight noise turned suddenly, frightening the cat as well as himself, so that the cat hissed (or whatever cats do) at him and bounded off before Fran could think of raising his gun. The recital of this story seemed to create the right mood, so Mitch proceeded to get a few of the boys out by the back door. It was Jim, however, who bit the hardest. Seeing two green eyes at the edge of the clearing, reflecting the light from the cabin only a few yards away, Jim rushed into the cabin to get his gun and came out shooting as the green eyes continued to show, only to find that Mitch had planted two small green reflectors on a board at the correct height for a cat or whatever. Jim's aim had only knocked the board down.

We had to be in Washington Sunday night, so that meant we leave the boys Saturday noon. We tied the buck alongside the car, tried falteringly to explain our real appreciation to Mitch for his unexcelled hospitality and took off, not without the last parting shot, however, a rumbling in the motor as we stepped on the starter and then the big bang of a nicely wired "whizz-bang."

On the way out, we got our last but not too lasting impression of Michigan hunting. Riding along the greatly improved CCC Roads, on this first weekend of the season, every two hundred yards you could spot a would-be nimrod, sitting complacently on a camp stool along the roadside, smoking his pipe and hoping for some harder soul to run a buck out of the heavy cover. To see so many, it's all so incongruous—like going hunting on Fifth Avenue. This evidently applies to the lower peninsula only and perhaps then in only the more accessible places. It seems clear that the cities more and more give out a type of hunter who doesn't care to take the thing too seriously, is timid about going into the thick cover where he might get lost, and doesn't stay long enough to set up camp nor take the inconvenience of a real hunt. At any rate it makes one wonder about the chance of being shot at by the fellow nervously fingering the trigger of his rifle as he hears the snapping of twigs and the movement in the brush, who, realizing his inexperience at a moving target, hopes to get off a quick shot on sight. Just prowls around those unposted areas a day and see how many times you walk up on a fellow starry-eyed, and breathing hard, who was attempting to locate you in (Continued on page 38)



of them identified as does and the others, too much in a hurry to allow identification. In one case, I was caught flat-footed as I was leaving a stand after about four hours in one spot, and tired of holding the rifle, threw it by means of the sling over my shoulder just in time to see a big buck dashing across a clearing not seventy-five yards away. It served to impress the lesson I had so often heard. The shots at game come at the least expected time, and every minute from the time you leave camp should be one of alertness and readiness.



# This Handgun Game

By WALTER F. ROPER

**H**APPY NEW YEAR SHOOTERS, EVERYWHERE! The year just closed saw the first large-scale attempt to make the shooting game more interesting to the average shooter, and the N.R.A. certainly deserves plenty of credit for tackling the job. That something should be done was evident to anyone who took the trouble to "break down" the scores published in the year book, or was familiar with the fortunes of the average club.

I wonder how many realize that only 10% of all the shooters listed have the slightest chance of ever winning a place in big-time competition, the remaining 90% having the somewhat thankless job of doing most of the work, paying the bills, and supplying the entry money that pays for the prizes? The experience of the average club is equally worth considering, for few clubs manage to keep even a fair percentage of the new members interested, so that membership drives are frequently necessary. That expedient often fails, however, and then many clubs just peter out, because the only members remaining are the few high-scoring experts, who find the cost too great for the sport obtained.

My friend and shooting partner, Ed Bridgman, and I have seen several clubs go to the wall in just this fashion, which probably accounts for the many hours we have spent discussing the condition, as well as the many schemes we have tried in an effort to find something that will be more interesting to the average shooter; for while we like to shoot, and go for experimental work whole-heartedly, we are even more interested in seeing the game grow, and we know that that result depends upon making it more satisfying to the chap who will never get into the top 10%.

One of the more recent schemes we tried duplicated the police course except that it was shot at breakable discs the size of the 10-ring of the standard 25-yard target. It was certainly more fun than regulation shooting, but it required breakable targets, which are always a bother. The idea suggested in the following paragraphs eliminates that trouble, and seems to be the basis for the plan of shooting long desired.

Briefly, what every shooter, and particularly the average chap, wants to do is to make a lot of hits; yes, and score a possible now and then when he is really hot. Second, he wants to win something once in a while in return for the money he spends for the privilege of shooting; and certainly—as he pays 90% of the bills—he is entitled to do so! Going back to the breakable-target game which someone dubbed "cracker" for some unknown reason, it was found that the expert shots were the first to pass it up, and when pressed for the reason stated that it was too difficult! Actually, the targets were the same size as the 10-ring of the regulation target, but there were no 9's and 8's. It was a hit or a miss, and they didn't like to have the misses count nothing!

That brings up the question as to whether even our finest shots can state with any assurance whether a shot is a 9 or a 10 or an 8. I saw that tried once upon a time at Camp Perry by one of the best shots in the country at that time. He could call a shot black or white pretty well, but his calls on 10's and 9's were not even 50% cor-

rect, and I doubt very much if any better record could be made by today's shooters. That being so, 10's and 9's are pretty much a matter of luck for even the best shots, and entirely so for the average shooter. The thing we are really trying to do is to hit the black bullseye, and whether the shot counts 8, 9, or 10 is out of our hands.

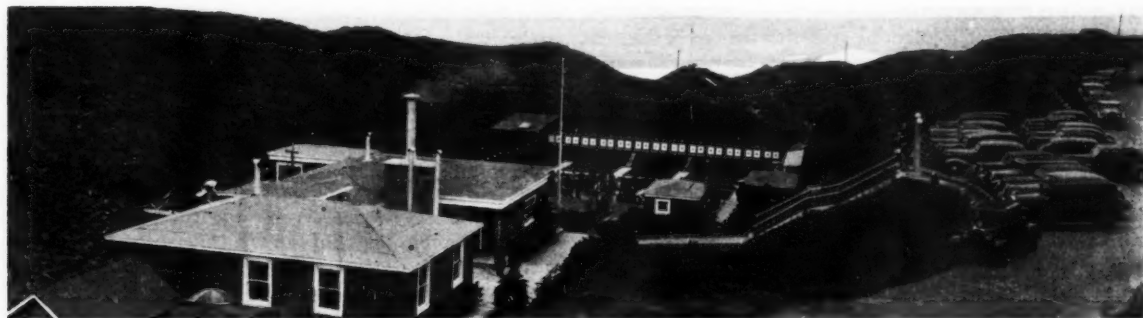
Another point should be considered. We have definitely gone in for practical shooting, and the combination of slow, timed, and rapid in both the National and the Camp Perry courses is most popular. Two-thirds of the score in these matches is from fast shooting, which suggests that the ability to get the shot away without long holding, and at a comfortably large target, is the type of skill desired. Now with these several points in mind, let's see what will give the average shooter the "kick" necessary to keep him interested in pistol-shooting.

First of all, he must be able to hit what he shoots at more frequently; in fact it should be possible for the average shooter occasionally to make a possible. Here's the way Bridgman and I worked it out, and it does the job better than we had hoped. We use a target which is a reduction of the army L target put out by Major Trull of the Westchester Trading Post—that is, for 20 yard indoor shooting, for up here in New England our outdoor season is over. Only hits in the black count, and if that isn't as it should be, I don't know anything about shooting. Why *should* shots that don't hit what we aim at, count anything? And why should a shot that misses by 1" be considered any better than one that misses by an 1½"? The target chosen wasn't used just by chance. A lot of figuring proved that the average score of all the shooters who competed in tournaments last year was just 80 X 100—believe it or not; and the reduced L target worked out to be just right to make an occasional perfect score possible for chaps who shoot an average of 85.

Now I'm sure that plenty of fine shots will say at once that they'll put every shot into that size of bullseye. Well, maybe so, but that isn't the way it has worked out. And anyway, that's not all there is to it, for while there are no 9's and 10's, we use the 10-ring of the target for that neat little thing the riflemen call an "X", and while the score is simply one point for each shot that hits the black, the "X"-ring is used to decide ties, just as in rifle-shooting. Let's suppose that four imaginary shooters try a match on this basis. On the standard target, Jones is able to average 84, Smith 80, Thomas 90, while the club expert, Stack, goes home sick if he doesn't shoot 95 or better. Suppose they all hit the black with all 10 shots—which they won't. That certainly gives Jones and Smith a thrill, and even Thomas isn't slow in admitting that he made a possible. Jones hits the "X"-ring six times, either by luck or good shooting as you wish, so his score is 10 with six "X's". Thomas gets only 5 into the "X"-ring (his luck wasn't quite so good), so his score is 10 with five "X's." Smith gets 7 "X's," as does the champ, so both score 10 with seven "X's." If there had been 9 and 10 ring in the target (lucky rings, I call them) Stack would have scored 93 and Jones about 84; instead, with this way of shooting, Jones is beaten only by one "X," and he made a possible, just as did the best shot in the club! (Continued on page 37)

# AS THE CAMERA SEES IT

By JOHN SCOFIELD \*



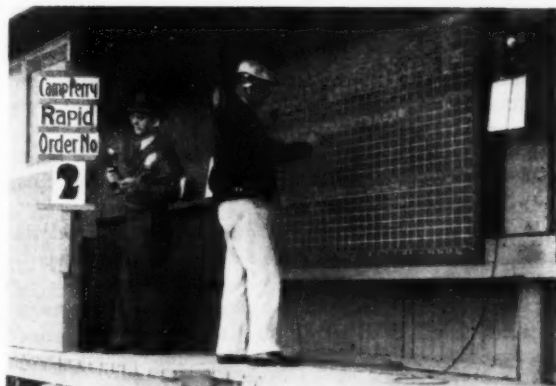
ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE of West Coast range layouts is that of the San Francisco Traffic Police Revolver Club. Sandwiched between coast defense emplacements at Fort Funston, it overlooks the Pacific from a natural bowl of grassy hills on the city's southern outskirts. Its appearance undoubtedly has much to do with the fact that crowds of pistol enthusiasts are easily attracted to its 25-target firing lines and that a well attended registered match can be held each month. Real story, however, is not the picture-book quality of San Francisco's number one range, but the unprecedented speed with which matches are handled by Emile Dutil and his operating staff.

Club member A. G. Folte, professionally a psychiatrist, in his leisure hours a confirmed pistol addict and something of an electrical wizard, rates credit for the unique communication system that makes possible this amazing degree of efficiency in conducting tournaments. The range is crisscrossed with a compact network of telephone lines and scores are relayed so quickly that by the time a shooter firing over the National Match Course has picked up his gear and left the firing line, his rapid-fire targets are already being scored, and on the big score board at the 25-yard line, final results are never more than a single relay behind.

From target line to final bulletin the system is simple and foolproof. Fresh targets, racked in bins below each target location, cut changing time to a minimum. The pit targets are of the "edging" type, and to allow five-shot scoring, the first string on each target is pasted with transparent tape. At the end of each ten-shot string targets go to the official scorer in a nearby shed, who scores and calls five-shot totals to statistical and bulletin board by phone; assistant scorer behind him checks relay and target numbers, also records scores. After each relay is posted, all figures are read back by blackboard operator to assistant scorer, with statistical office listening in on recheck. Targets are filed in bins by match and relay, conveniently available for recheck. Mistakes are few and rapidly taken care of, never get as far as a final bulletin.

Actual range operation is handled by an officer on same platform as score board. Buttons control electrically operated targets, with auxiliary lever provided for manual handling in case of failure at the control board. Range officer also has P.A. system distinct from scoring set-up, connected to 25 and 50 yard points as well as to scoring and statistical stations. To call up laggard competitors another line runs to the club house and recreation rooms.

\* Photos and data by San Francisco Traffic Police Revolver Club.





# SCOPE-SIGHT MOUNTS

By F. C. NESS

IN PREVIOUS ARTICLES we have pointed out the advantages offered by sighting scopes to the target shooter, and the varmint shooter and big-game hunter. Summed up, these advantages, when properly utilized, permit more accurate aim, or greater sighting speed with equal accuracy. In order to capitalize on these sighting advantages afforded by efficient scope sights we must have suitable mountings for them on our rifles, and we propose here to classify and briefly describe all worthwhile scope-sight mounts available to American shooters.

The essential requirements of a good mount are: that it be a safe and dependable attachment for the scope to the rifle; and that it possess an adaptability of location on barrel or receiver to suit exactly the requirements of eye-relief (distance from eye pupil to eye lens) peculiar to the given gun, the shooter, and the particular scope, and a means of zeroing or aligning the scope so that the point of impact of the bullet and aiming-point of the scope's reticule can be made to coincide. These are the general requirements of any satisfactory mount.

There are other features equally desirable, but less essential. For example, the mount should hold the scope in a low position, close to the top of the receiver, so that the cheek need not be lifted off the stock in order to align the eye with the axis of the scope. A secure and comfortable cheek rest is essential to speed of aim, as well as to accuracy. There can be no efficient employment of a good scope sight unless the mount or stock conforms with this requirement. Another feature which is a very desirable one is a provision for ready and reliable adjustment of the mount for azimuth (windage) and also for elevation changes when the scope itself has no internal adjustment. This feature of accurate, reliable, and fine ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -minute) adjustability in both planes is an absolute requirement in those mounts which are used with target-type scopes for match shooting, test shooting, and varmint shooting. Finally, it is desirable to have a readily detachable mount for use with hunting scopes on those sporting rifles which are carried afield far from bases of supply and repair, or else the scope and mount must be so strong that no serious damage to the sighting outfit would be likely even from very severe bumps or hard falls.

There are two general types of mounts: rigid mounts (required for big-game hunting), and flexible mounts (required for target shooting). Both types are used for plinking, small-game shooting, test shooting, and varmint shooting, the latter being merely applied target shooting of the most exacting kind. As a matter of fact, the varmint shooter and test shooter, perhaps also the small-game shooter, are far better served by the flexible (target) type of mount and the finest match scopes. The next best type of mount for such purposes is that readily adjustable hunting mount which lies between the rigid and flexible types, and may be called semi-fixed.

In the rigid type of mount, ring-like clamps hold the scope tube immovably. In the flexible type, the scope—within over-size mount rings—is supported by adjusting screws in both planes, and by a spring-actuated plunger between them, which latter holds the scope tube against the adjusting screws. There is a fulcrum contact in the

other mount for the adjusting screw in either plane. This is also true of the semi-fixed mount, the difference here being that the flexible mount consists of two separate and unjoined parts (front mount and rear mount).

In the case of the flexible mount, there is a guide notch or point in the front mount which engages a rib on the scope or a groove in the scope tube, to prevent rotation of the unclamped scope. In some of the low-priced models there is an auxiliary sleeve on the tube which engages notches or projections in the front mount for the same purpose. In some of the semi-fixed mounts, an integral lug on the scope engages a slot in the joining strap between the front and rear rings of the mount, as an anti-rotation provision.

When the scope rotates in its mounts, the zero changes and accuracy suffers, making the anti-rotation provision an important one. In this respect the rigid mount is the most reliable in holding its zero, followed by that flexible mount which depends upon a rib fixed to the tube, and next by the point engagement of a groove in the tube. The least dependable system is the stamped sleeve used for this purpose in cheap designs. The lug-and-slot system used in at least one high-priced mount is not much better, although it is far stronger and thus less vulnerable to accidental derangement.

There are two kinds of rigid-type mounts, the bracket mount and the bridge mount. The bridge mount is attached to the top of the receiver, or receiver and barrel breech, squarely over the bore-axis line. It is the strongest and best design of mount, and is the only one to use for a large, heavy all-purpose, hunting scope. The two clamp rings (front and rear) may be separate from each other as in flexible-type target mounts, but they are always clamped to the tube of the instrument, which is held immovable, the scope forming or completing the bridge in this case. The two clamping rings may be joined by a base-strip or by a top truss, or both. The outfit may be readily detachable from its bases screwed to the top of the rifle, or it may be fastened directly to barrel or receiver. The disadvantage of the bridge mount is that it interferes with use of the metal sights, and sometimes with ejection of fired cases.

The bracket mount is fastened to the left side of the receiver, directly, or on a permanent base if it is a readily detachable bracket mount. The bracket ends in two clamp rings for the scope, and these bracket arms are bent to hold the scope directly over the bore-axis line. The scope can be held right down on top of the receiver, or slightly higher to permit use of the metal sights beneath the scope. For top-ejection rifles the scope can also be held slightly offset to the left to clear the ejected cases, or it can be offset considerably to permit clip-loading. Actually, there is only one satisfactory bracket mount (or satisfactory hunting mount of any type) which permits clip-loading of military rifles, and that is the Pachmayr Universal Mount, whose hinges permit swinging the scope out of the way for loading, without affecting the zero. The advantage of the bracket mount is that the top of the rifle remains clear and unencumbered by bases when the scope is removed. It also avoids the necessity of screw-holes in the barrel breech, which is not always true of bridge mounts. Its relative dis-



advantages are greater vulnerability and bulk on account of the off-center anchorage, because this offset makes the bracket mount far more liable to damage from bumps.

### Low-Cost Outfits

Because the demands of economy generally dictate the choice of a low-priced outfit, we will commence with practical low-cost models. The very best choice for this purpose is the 29-S Weaver scope in non-adjustable rigid mounts, the reticule of the Weaver scope being readily adjustable for zero in both planes. The best mounts for this scope are the Redfield, Jr., bridge mount (centrally anchored on top of the receiver), the No. 2 Albee Monomount or Twinmounts, the Weaver Type "B" mount, and a few others which will be mentioned later. All these are bridge mounts, which, with the scope, form a bridge-like arrangement on top of the receiver.

The low-model Weaver Type "T" bracket mount (fastened to the left side of the receiver and holding the scope over the bore axis by means of bent arms or brackets) can also be used to advantage. Although it is more vulnerable to bumps, it can be bent back into alignment after an accident, and its selection is indicated when the Mossberg, Savage-Stevens, or Remington rifle involved happens to be already drilled and tapped for this Weaver Type "T" mount, as are many rifles of these makes. On such prepared arms it is a simple matter to lay the base part of the mount over the two prepared holes in the left side of the receiver or of the barrel, and turn in the two large-knob coin-slotted screws furnished with the Weaver bracket mount. An old barrel or tube should then be clamped in the scope rings for bore-sighting, because the mount may have to be slightly twisted or bent with a heavy wrench in order to insure an approximate zero when the Weaver 29-S scope is clamped in the mount rings with its reticule approximately in the center of the field of view. All Weaver attaching and clamping screws must be turned up very tightly. If observed, these two precautions will insure a satisfactory performance of this low-cost outfit.

The Weaver Type "B" bridge mount is a stronger and more rigid outfit, because it is placed directly on top of the receiver. For the front mount, or forward clamping ring, it is necessary to drill and tap two large holes diagonally on opposite sides, because the angle of their base holes causes these screws to converge upon the bore-axis line of the rifle. I prefer to use this mount on such rifles as the Savage lever-action, which permits its attachment to the receiver alone, because I do not think it is good practice to drill those two large holes in any barrel over the chamber, except those chambered for rim-fire cartridges. The only exceptions I would make are heavy-breech barrels chambered for small cartridges such as the .22 Hornet, .218 Bee, .25-20, .32-20, and .22-3000 Lovell.

For general use on other rifles I prefer the Redfield Jr. bridge mount, which costs less than ten dollars, or the Albee Monomount, which costs less than four dollars, both made for Weaver  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tubes and Weaver internally adjustable scopes. The Redfield mount has a base strip connecting front and rear clamping rings. It is a fine mount for bolt-action rifles, a small base fitting the receiver bridge and another the hood or receiver ring. The front base has a pivoting member which permits adjusting the rear member to right or left for zero, and also to swing the scope clear for complete detachment, by removing the right windage screw. Everything considered, this is the best mount for Weaver scopes.

The Albee Monomount or Twinmounts are the neatest, most simple, and least expensive satisfactory bridge mounts for Weaver scopes. Small, neat bases are used to fit the contour of receiver hood or barrel. The attaching screws are so designed in size, thread, and spacing as to fit standard screw holes provided for Lyman or Fecker scope bases. On the Model-70 Winchester the Albee base will fit the hood and the two Winchester screw holes already there, making attachment very simple indeed. Four screws fasten the thin tube-clamping rings to these Albee bases. Since there are two of these clamping rings (about 3 inches apart in the Monomount), eight small screws must be removed to check the snugness of the base screws in the rifle, because the initial shooting may have loosened them. This latter was a repeated occurrence until we learned to either preheat the base screws or to wrap them with cotton lint, for assured anchorage. Never use iodine in screw holes as publicly suggested by a certain gunsmith. We tried it, to our sorrow. Iodine in our screw holes resulted in a bad case of rusting. Another precaution to observe is to check the fit of Weaver tubes in Albee clamping rings. Weaver scopes are inexpensive and the standard  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter may vary a few thousandths of an inch. A piece of paper, tape, or crocus cloth around sub-diameter tubes will insure a secure fit in the clamping rings of any  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mount. A pair of Albee Twinmounts makes a fine combination for Weaver scopes on short-receiver single-shot rifles.

The disadvantage of the Albee Monomount is the overhang of the scope, which makes the outfit very vulnerable to bumps, theoretically at least. Weaver scopes are about 9 inches long, and the short-bearing Albee Monomount would be ideal were the instrument 3 inches shorter. I must mention that I once had an experimental Albee made up for a friend to fit the larger  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch tube of his Alaskan scope, and this came through two Michigan deer hunts without any trouble or loss of zero, on a Model-70 Winchester rifle. We have circumvented this extreme overhang by using two Twinmounts, front and rear, on the long 5X Weaver 355 scope, placing the extra mount on the barrel of our Model-19 Savage rifle and fastening its base in the screw holes of the Lyman scope base, which was very easily done. Of course, when the receiver is long and the scope must be brought sufficiently rearward from the Monomount on the hood to suit eye-relief requirements, the overhang is excessive. This could be circumvented only by having a special-base rear Twinmount on the bridge as an auxiliary.

The low-cost 29-S Weaver scope and the low-cost mounts described herein are mentioned because, in combination, they constitute the only standard outfits which are thoroughly satisfactory on any rifle. This scope and any of the mounts mentioned will withstand hard hunting use and the heavy recoil of big-bore rifles. There are cheaper Weaver scopes, not nearly as good, which we cannot recommend as long as the 29-S model is available for about a dozen dollars. For serious hunting, use the S-type adjusting screws, because they are less vulnerable.

There are, of course, a number of low-cost scopes and mounts available for small boys' rifles, some with satisfactory scopes, and all with poor mounts. One of the best of these is the Lyman Junior (No. 422 Expert), providing that the reversed-base or low-model Lyman mount is chosen. The best target-type outfit in this class is the Marlin 4X scope in Marlin No. 2 steel mounts designed for regular scope bases. Its weakness is the cheap and often

poorly fitted anti-rotation sleeve on the tube in the front mount, which results in split groups unless the scope is turned to right or left uniformly as it is drawn back after each shot. In all other respects this outfit compares favorably with the Lyman 438 Fieldscope and its inferior Lyman die-cast mounts, which latter have a very short life. None of these Junior-rifle outfits are built for hard use or heavy recoil. The Marlin is best for target work and for any shooting that requires frequent, convenient, and accurate changes in zero adjustment. The Lyman low-mount Junior or Expert is used for plinking, small-game, or field work, where no change in zero is required after the outfit has once been sighted-in for the point-blank distance. Both outfits can withstand moderate recoil, the slidable Marlin more than the fixed Lyman. We have successfully used the low-cost Marlin outfit on the Krag rifle with .30-40-caliber factory loads.

### Bridge Hunting Mounts

For big-game hunting, compactness and dependability are of paramount importance. Low-position on the receiver comes next. When the hunter who roams far from home has any doubt about the adequacy of his scope outfit, or about its ability to withstand unavoidable punishment, he must have metal sights available in anticipation of the emergency, and then some provision for quick detachability of the scope outfit becomes of importance. Wisdom dictates preparedness for any eventuality, but I prefer to carry spare sights and a small right-angle screw driver, while depending upon my solidly-fixed hunting scope to come through every test in the field. For this purpose I would elect a small, compact Zielklein or Weaver 330-S scope in Stith mounts, which latter are not readily detachable and do not permit the use of metallic sights. But they have come through some very severe bumps and hard falls without loss of zero.

The Stith mount is a combination of the bridge and bracket mounts. The front mount is a sleeve which supports the front end of the tube snugly, but without clamping. The rear mount is a bracket-type arrangement which uses a very large hollow screw to bring the rear clamping ring over the bore-line from the permanent base on the left side of the receiver bridge. With the Zeiss, Hensoldt, Unertl, or Ajack scopes, elevation adjustment is obtained by raising or lowering the reticule within the scope. Windage or azimuth adjustment is obtained by turning a large graduated knob on the Stith rear mount. In all those tried this has proven to be a very reliable arrangement. Of course, Weaver, Noske, and Lyman Alaskan scopes have reticule adjustments in both planes and are also adapted to Stith mounts. Stith can also provide elevation adjustments in his front mount for Belding & Mull scopes, and for those Unertl models which have no reticule adjustment. I have such a Stith mount on my Mauser for a fixed B. & M. scope, which has worked well.

The Stith design can be criticized as an example of poor engineering, because of the anchorage location to the side of the line of recoil, as is true of other bracket mounts. However, the long-bearing Stith supporting sleeve on the front end of the scope takes this curse off his rear-mount arrangement, which really is much smaller and thus neater than regular brackets, and it handles its windage adjustments better. Also the fact remains that, in practice, this Stith outfit, as it is, has successfully and repeatedly withstood severe strains resulting from accidental blows received under hard hunting conditions.

My favorite Stith is the "Install-It-Yourself" model, because it is so quickly and simply attached to the Model-70 Winchester rifle without drilling any holes. The front end is anchored in the rear-sight barrel-slot, and solidly wedged by a special Stith binding screw. The rear-end base is fastened to the bridge in the factory holes provided for the Lyman-48 receiver sight. Once zeroed and locked, this mount (for Alaskan and Weaver scopes) should be relied upon and left on the M-70 rifle, as should other Stith models—for different practical hunting scopes—on other rifles.

For big-all-purpose scopes, such as the 4X Hensoldt, Zeiss, and Ajack models, I have the greatest faith in such bridge mounts as the Redfield and Tilden, which are virtually the same. Like the Redfield Jr. already described, the larger standard Redfield mount, and the Tilden mount, have a pivoted member in the front base on the receiver hood, to permit azimuth adjustment by means of two opposing screws in the rear mount on the receiver bridge, as well as to permit convenient detachability.

Because the manufacturers of these mounts have long accustomed themselves, through practice, to an exact adjustment or tightening of the adjusting and locking screws, they will not agree with me when I say that arbitrary zero adjustments with their windage screws are generally impractical if not impossible. Too much depends upon the nicety of judgment on the part of the operator to make the adjustments positive, and I must say these mounts are not quickly detachable in the strict sense, because frequently they have to be rezeroed through firing after replacement. While this outfit is on the rifle, metallic sights cannot be seen. When scope and mount are removed, the bases remain on bridge and hood. Higher front and rear sights will mitigate the annoyance of any obstruction to the sighting view which these permanent bases may interpose. When left on the rifle, these Redfield and Tilden mounts offer strength, reliability, and a low position of the sighting scope—all very desirable features.

Another standard bridge mount outfit is the Belding & Mull Hunter model, which must be mentioned among the best. It is the smoothest and neatest outfit available to the hunter. There are no projections on scope or mount to catch in brush or clothing. It falls somewhat short in point of compactness because the Hunter scope is 13 inches long, which, with respect to the permissible maximum, represents about a quarter-foot excess length. The reticule is adjustable in both planes, and has proven to be very reliable and accurate in our tests. From the hunter's standpoint, the only weakness is poor weather-protection, a sliding cover over the exposed inner adjusting screws being the only provision to keep out dust and water. The two neat clamping rings (of Albree Twinmount similarity) are widely separated on a strong female base which fits B. & M. male dove-tail bases on top of the rifle receiver, or barrel breech, or both. This mount is also furnished with double levers for quick-detachability, and the zero remains unaffected by such removal. When the B. & M. Hunter is removed from its bases, or from a single long base, a deep V-groove in top of the base permits view of the metallic sights. Higher sights than standard would lessen any remaining obstruction to the sighting view. When this scope is in place, metal sights cannot be seen. This is a very strong, low, neat, and desirable outfit.

A newcomer among bridge mounts is the Andy Sorenson Springboard, so named because it is fastened in front of the receiver on a long, flat strap of spring steel, elasticity of

the material as well as the peculiar design being relied upon for accurate relocation of the mount after each shot and after removal. In this respect it is well engineered, but appears flimsy, being in the same category as the original well-engineered Weaver bailing-wire mount whose flimsy appearance denied it popularity. Both the Sorenson and "hold-down-spring" Weaver proved quite reliable in our rather severe tests, with no appreciable loss in zero blamable upon the mount after removal and replacement between shots. Both had, or have, the advantage of low cost. The Sorenson holds the scope low and permits removal without rezeroing. There is also an open sight on the mount ready for use after the scope has been removed. Despite its misleading appearance, the Sorenson mount is worthy of serious consideration by practical-minded hunters.

### Semi-Fixed Hunting Mounts

There are two standard bridge mounts which are of the semi-fixed type. These are the B. & M. Trussed Hunting mount for the B. & M. Marksman scope, and the Skardon T. Smith mounts. Both permit movement of the scope within the mount, although it is held against sliding under recoil. The B. & M. "TH" mount has a top truss pierced for the lug of the anti-rotation integral collar on the scope tube. The mount rings are large and the instrument is supported by adjusting screws and an opposing spring plunger, exactly as in flexible-type target mounts. There are slotted adjusting screws with hexagon lock nuts for hunters, and large graduated thumb knobs in 1/2-minute click detents for varmint shooters. This outfit is very strong, and may be called the strongest target-type (conveniently adjustable) outfit in existence. Unfortunately, rugged as it is, it cannot be called reliable, because the essential vertical freedom of the lug in its slot introduces some side play which permits some inadvertent rotation of the tube despite the square contact of flat-end rear-mount adjusting screws against flats on the tube. In sporting or military use the resultant effect on the zero and accuracy may be considered as negligible, but it does preclude X-ring target accuracy. The principal objections to this outfit are excess weight, excess bulk, and the projecting screws.

The Skardon T. Smith mounts are well made and reliably adjustable, but not readily so in the matter of elevation, because the elevation is in the base under the scope in some models, and absent in those models intended for hunting scopes provided with reticule adjustment. Male blocks provided with hardened windage and locking contacts are integrally fastened to the scope tube, front and rear. In turn these are held in hardened female cradles fastened to the rifle as bases, and carrying the windage and locking screws. The idea is practicable, as proven by our tests, but the outfit is not particularly light, it is somewhat bulky, and it has altogether too many projections, the screws sticking out widely to the sides.

Foreign bridge mounts consist of small, neat, male knobs and claws on the scope, and spring-locking female bases on the top of the rifle bridge and hood. These mounts are small, neat, handy, and generally reliable. However, they are briefly dismissed here, because of lack of interest. They carry the scope too high, on account of their tunnel metallic-sight provision, and so have failed to win any enthusiastic support in America.

### Bracket Hunting Mounts

Probably the first practical American sporting outfit was the Noske Field-scope and Noske side-bracket mount. Later the Belding & Mull hunting scope and TH mount

combination made itself known in a prolonged and very aggressive publicity campaign which did much to publicize the practical employment of wide-field, low-power scopes in eastern deer woods; but the Noske bracket outfit came first.

Today the Noske scope is fully as strong, practical, and reliable, and it has better internal reticule adjustments, but it has lost something in optical quality in acquiring its present features. Whether the old mount was better than Noske's current models, I am not prepared to say.

I prefer the solid models without windage provision. Perhaps the one with the vertical capstan-headed locking screw is more securely locked to the male base on the left side of the receiver, but that with the Noske horizontal locking bolt is most convenient for quick detachability of scope and mount. In either case, I would suggest having the permanent base contour-fitted to the side of the receiver by some competent gunsmith. Frank Pachmayr did a perfect job of fitting my own Noske mount to my Model 54 Winchester, after the first gunsmith had failed to get a perfect contour fit, which caused it to change zero. My mount is an old one, with windage adjustment, for which feature I do not care. This mount will take the Lyman Alaskan scope very nicely we found, by trying it. The Noske mounts are neat, strong, and reliable when properly fitted. They will hold the scope over the bore line, or slightly to the left on top-ejection rifles, and in low position. They are not as light as some newer, featherweight designs.

For quick detachability and replacement of the telescope sight we regularly recommend the low-model double-lever bracket mounts of Griffin & Howe and Niedner makes. These are the best-known standard mounts for the purpose. They hold the scope low over the bore line, and permit convenient removal and replacement of the scope outfit on its permanent base without appreciable change of zero. Thus scope and mount can be carried in a separate case and placed on the rifle in the hunting field.

Both makes require carefully contour-fitted bases on the left side of the rifle receiver. Both have reliable adjustments for windage. The elevation dials in the scope or mount should be graduated by the mount-maker to conform in value with the units of adjustment in the mount, in order to save the owner possible confusion in the field. The Niedner mount projects appreciably more to the left of the rifle than does the Griffin & Howe mount, but the Niedner contact surfaces are all hardened, and I have been informed from very reliable sources that they will wear longer without change in zero. If that means anything, the Niedner would be best for uses requiring very frequent removal and replacement. Personally, I would take the Griffin & Howe as readily for regular use.

Griffin & Howe have a special light-weight bracket mount, without adjustments, for the Lyman Alaskan and other hunting scopes similarly equipped with adjustable reticules. Fray-Mershon, Inc., have a simple light-weight bracket mount of Dural metal at \$5.00, for the internally adjustable Weaver scope. It is now also available for larger scopes, such as the Lyman Alaskan. It weighs only 2 1/2 ounces, and has the further advantages of compactness and very low cost. Its disadvantage is that its deep side-plate requires cutting away considerable wood on the left side of the stock. I think this would be extremely objectionable were a fine stock involved. The Hart Arms Company have a Multiple bracket mount which is designed for use on several different rifles, requiring only a separate base



on each additional rifle on which an outfit is to be used. What makes this practicable is the adjustable base, which, when zeroed and locked, permits shifting the scope from one rifle to another without need of rezeroing. This practice of using the same hunting-scope outfit on two or more rifles is usually unsatisfactory, and not at all economical, because of the trouble, time, and ammunition expended each time a change is made. The Hart Multiple mount and its adjustable permanent bases is the only exception we can make in our recommendations.

There is a newcomer among bracket mounts, which is practical, reliable, and inexpensive. It is of conventional size, but light in weight, being made of light metal. We have crushed a couple of these mounts in our Atlas press, and have bent them with a hammer in our bench vise, and know how strong they are. I refer to the Universal mount by Frank Pachmayr. This mount is hinged to its base arm so that the scope can be swung out of the way of metal sights and out of the way of the loading. It is the only practical low-position mount which permits clip-loading of the military rifle without removing the scope. When the scope is swung back to its normal low position, directly over the bore line, the zero remains unaffected. Our tests have proven this to be a very reliable and desirable outfit. The cost is very low, or about ten dollars.

There are other hunting mounts of obscure makes, which are practical, generally low in cost, and worthy of mention here. For example, for bolt-action hunting rifles there is the Gilbert bracket mount for Weaver scopes at less than five dollars. It is neater and sturdier than the Weaver bracket mount, and holds the scope very low. It requires a screw hole in the left side of the hood. While it is non-detachable, the clamp rings and scope can be removed with a screw driver, leaving the unobtrusive base on the left side of the receiver. There is another good bridge-type mount for Weaver scopes on Winchester M-70 rifles, which employs a hold-down-spring, and is similar in principle to the Sorenson Springboard mount, but this one is shorter and neater. The front spring support and V-rest for the scope tube is fastened to the rifle hood using the Winchester screw holes. The rear member, for supporting the opposite end of the flat spring and the scope, is on the bridge, fastened in the Lyman-48 screw holes. A clamp block around the middle of the scope is bolted to the middle of the flat spring. It is quickly detachable, by rotating the scope to the right. There is a provision for windage adjustments in the rear mount. It is called the Turner Quick-Detachable mount. It proved reliable in our tests, and is not expensive.

#### Small-Game and Target Mounts

I know of only four satisfactory target mounts designed for competitive match shooting. The same mounts are best for varmint and small-game shooting. These are the Fecker, Belding & Mull, Lyman, and Pechar. These are all detachable, single mounts, front and rear, of vertical oblong shape. Their adjusting screws end in external micrometer thimbles or sleeves which are graduated in half-minute divisions, and they have click detents in quarter-minutes. The exact value of the units of adjustment in inches or minutes of angle on the target depends upon the distance between mounts on the scope as determined by the location of their dove-tail bases on the rifle. The greater the separation of the bases, or of front and rear mounts, the finer the units of adjustments. The usual distance between centers is 7.2 inches, which makes half-minute divisions

worth  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch at 100 yards, whereas a separation of 6.86 inches would make the same divisions worth  $\frac{1}{2}$  minutes, or .5235 inches. With two clicks per division, the click value is just one-half of the division value. These mounts can be removed and replaced on their bases without causing any serious change in zero.

Fecker and Lyman hardened dove-tail bases are standard, and they are employed by Pechar and by Unertl, who uses Lyman mounts on their target scopes. These male dove-tail bases are undercut at the middle on the right side in the form of a semi-circular notch to match the sharp-edge hollow attaching or locking screws of the mounts. When properly mated so that the thin hardened edges of the locking screws do not crumble while being drawn up snugly with a small coin (silver quarter), they are very reliable, maintain the zero of the sight when removed and replaced, and withstand heavy recoil on big-bore rifles.

The design of the Fecker, Lyman, and Pechar mounts permits them to slide back on the scope with the rifle as it recoils. The scope is drawn back to its original location after each shot. A square rib on the top of the tube serves as a guide, and prevents rotation of the round tube. A collar in front of the front mount, clamped to the scope and its rib, serves as a stop for relocating the instrument in the mounts. Unertl furnishes a knurled thumb screw to replace the usual small slotted screw in the stop collar, and we have found this Unertl stop-collar screw to be very handy and desirable. Unertl also furnishes a coil spring on a sliding collar which automatically returns the scope to its proper position after the recoil of each shot, and which he calls a "shock-absorber".

The Belding & Mull "Knife-Edge" mount is a very accurate and reliable one, but it is adapted only to Belding & Mull target scopes which have integral square-face blocks fitted to their tubes, against which the B. & M. adjusting screws and knife-edge fulcrums bear. These long knife-edge blades are pivoted and adjusted, by small screws, to fit their respective tube blocks evenly and at right angles to each other. The horizontal fulcrum is in the top of the front mount because the elevation screw is in the rear mount, while the vertical fulcrum is in the side of the rear mount because the windage screw for lateral adjustment is in the right side of the front mount. Thus inadvertent arc-wise movements are avoided by absolutely divorcing azimuth movement from the elevation screw, and vice versa. Another objection to this mount is that it requires special B. & M. bases, arbitrarily located and permanently fastened on the rifle. Unlike other target outfits, the B. & M. can therefore not be shifted to another gun unless it also is identically equipped by Belding & Mull with their dove-tail bases. A minor objection is high cost, because this precision outfit is expensive. Unlike the target outfits already described, the B. & M. does not slide under recoil. It is one of the most accurate and dependable target outfits we have tried.

There is another target-type outfit in this special category. This is the Malcolm, which also requires special (Malcolm) dove-tail bases in detachable models, or the mount feet are screwed directly to the barrel in lieu of bases in the preferred model. The Malcolm mounts are also unconventional in that the mount rings are clamped to the scope and the parallel sides of these tube blocks are held in a square yoke which is the mount part fastened to the rifle. Elevation control is in the rear mount, windage in the front mount. Lateral and vertical adjustments are thus successfully freed of inad- (Continued on page 38)



# SHORT-CUTS TO BETTER PICTURES

By MAURICE KELLERMAN

SOME LITTLE TIME AGO I was driving back from Kentucky to New York. I stopped off in Washington, as I usually do, to visit awhile with Laurence Hathaway, Editor of this, our "official organ". During lunch, at a nice, cozy little Colonial tearoom, just around the corner, we discussed the new guns and cartridges (I was really "pumping" my host for some possible advance dope on "Bees," "Zippers," "Lovells," "Varminsters" and so on. . . .).

Suddenly Hathaway turned on me with a sly twinkle in his eye and said: "You are a photographer and now I want you to answer me one: why don't we get a greater percentage of good pictures from our members to illustrate the articles they send us?" Was I on the spot! In one phrase the tables were turned and I became the dope-dealer.

Back in the Editorial sanctum, after lunch, I was shown several manuscripts with photographs, some good, some not so good; pictures of guns, gadgets and trophies. In one example, the gun got all mixed up in the background and, in others, the angle or point of view from which the picture was taken did not allow the viewer to see what was indicated in the legend.

Our Editor's next question was: "How would you go about the job of illustrating an article on guns and gadgets?" Well—first and foremost, I replied promptly that I was not a gun expert. However, I like guns and have a fair-sized arsenal with all the reloader's instruments of torture. I also like to hunt anything any time, from woodchuck to walrus. My work has demanded that I also photograph a good deal of game, even including both woodchuck and walrus, so I suppose, by the law of averages, I should know a few "short-cuts to better pictures."

As I left that office, I was invited to set on paper some of the simple rules which help make useful pictures, and to send suitable photographs supporting my arguments. So, here goes:

A good, clear picture is simply a faithful image of an object which has been well photographed. And, to photograph an object well, we need only consider three fundamentals: contrast in the subject and its background, direction from which the light comes to give the proper relief and, finally, point-of-view from which the lens sees the subject. Anything else is simply trimmings.

Enough for the theory and principle. I am not going to hand out a lot of text book quotations as I believe that, through illustration, we make a point quicker and more convincingly. So I have made and corralled a lot of photos for discussion.

Picture No. 1: A little set-up made on my dining-room table, using a  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x  $3\frac{1}{4}$ " roll film camera and an ordinary goose-neck table lamp with a No. 1 photo-flood bulb in the reflector. Exposure half second at F.11. (The No. 1 photo-floods can be bought in any big town, cost 25 cents apiece, light value equals 250 watts and about 6 bulbs may be burned together with safety on any house wiring.)

The Press photographer's flash bulb, which is set off by flashlight batteries, may be used where no house current is available, but I prefer the constant light of photofloods

so one may study the effect of lighting on the object to be photographed.

Picture No. 2: This is a close-up of the ball and cartridge shown in No. 1. The light is right close to the camera, giving flat effect and no relief or shape to the white ball. White background prevents white ball from standing out clearly, but the cartridge, with its dark, dull brass, is well outlined against the light background.

Picture No. 3: Same set-up with dark background. The light has been moved about two feet to left of camera and that much higher, giving *45 degree lighting*, which is the very best for general relief on any subject. It is the classical portrait lighting to bring out the roundness of a face.

The light from this 45 degree angle has given roundness to the white ball, throwing the right side in deepening shadow. The cartridge case has also taken on more roundness. The primer pocket has relief and depth.

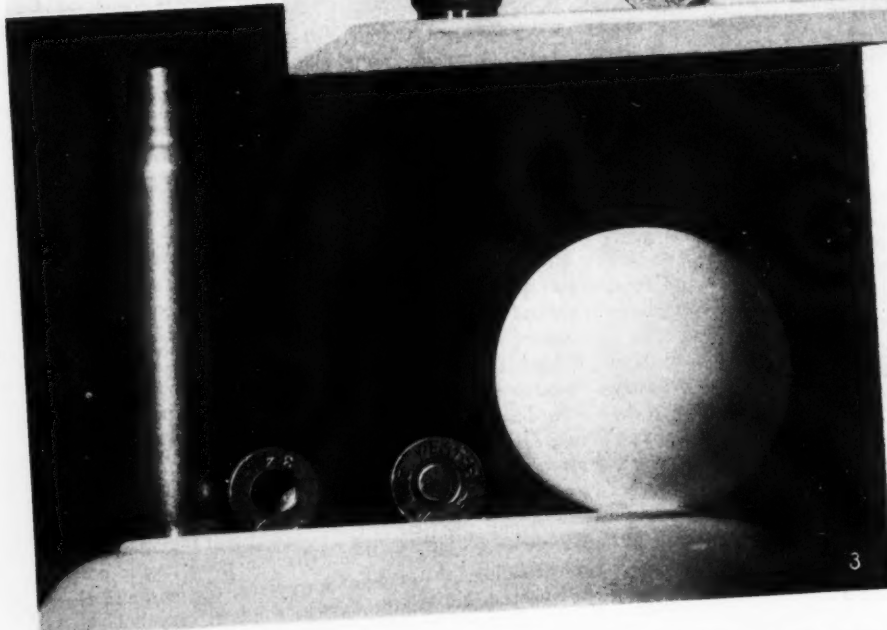
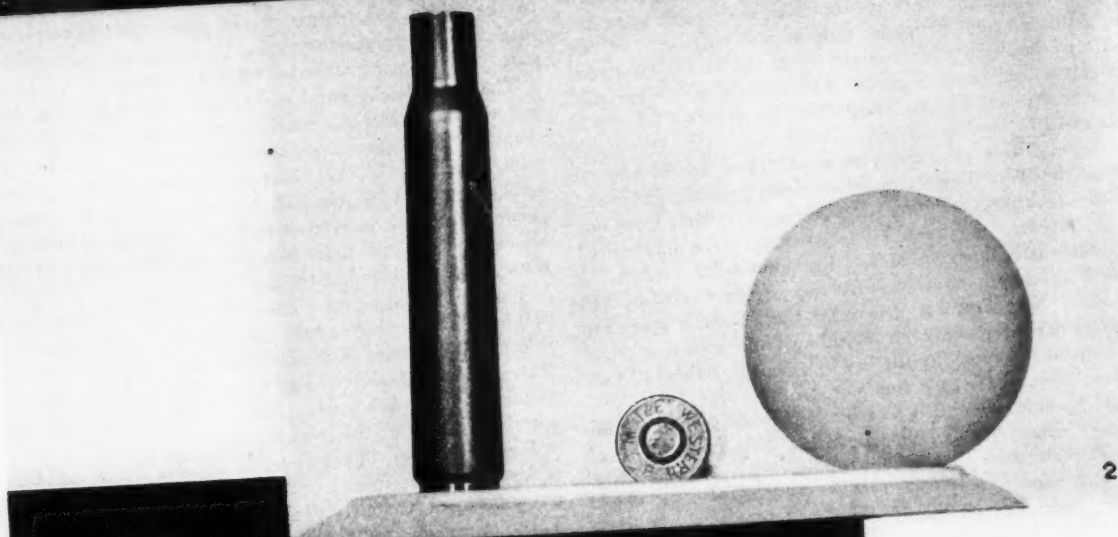
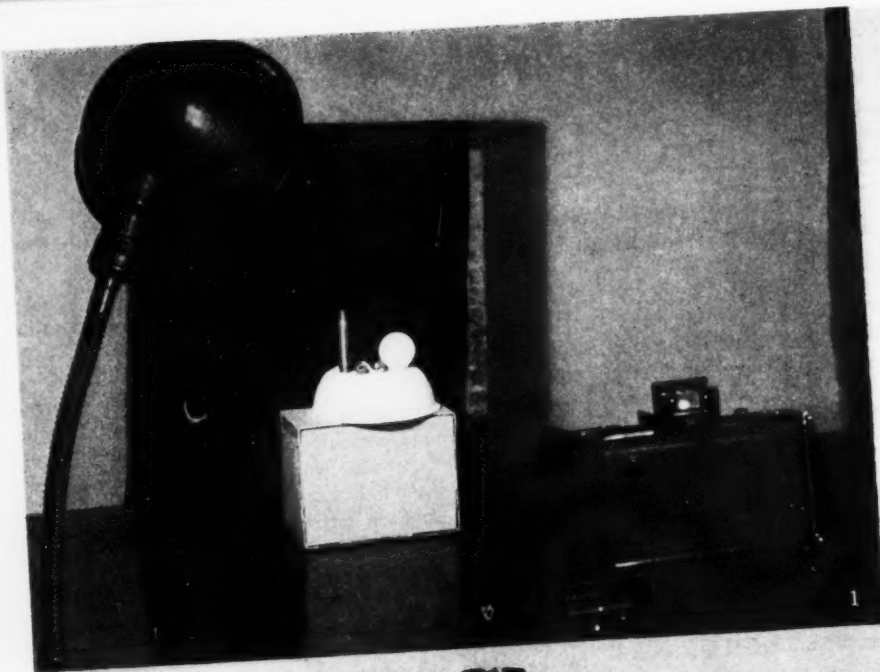
The black background makes the white ball stand out, but the dark sides of cartridge are inclined to melt into the black background in some spots. The flash hole in primer pocket is black. Deductions: use dark background for light objects like the ball, but use white or light backgrounds for dark iron, steel or brass work unless it shines all over. Also use light background when you want to show through a hole like the flash hole.

There is a lesson on point-of-view in this Number 3 picture. The lens is so low that the base of the cartridge is lost below the rim of the upturned dish. Had the camera been six inches higher, the lens would have looked slightly down onto the dish surface and we could have seen the cartridge base over the low dish rim.

Picture No. 4: The matter of suitable background to make the subject stand out is very well shown in a splendid picture of Colonel Whelen shooting at a bench rest. This picture appeared as cover photo on our magazine, issue of April, 1938. I took the liberty of copying the whole cover. The picture here shown lacks a little of the original snap as the magazine has been thumbed over a good deal and, besides, each time a photograph is copied a little of the original brilliance is lost.

Let us examine this picture—why is it so good. To begin with, the subject is well placed and well lighted. The shooter's intentness is felt. The gun and equipment are all well placed in relation to each other. The background is natural and lends authenticity to the whole setup. Best of all are the helpful tones in this background: dark behind the shooter's well lighted face and light at the window where the dark barrel goes out. The photo would have been meaningless and ruined had the barrel been lost in a dark background as the whole idea and purpose of the picture is going right out the window to the unseen target *via the barrel*.

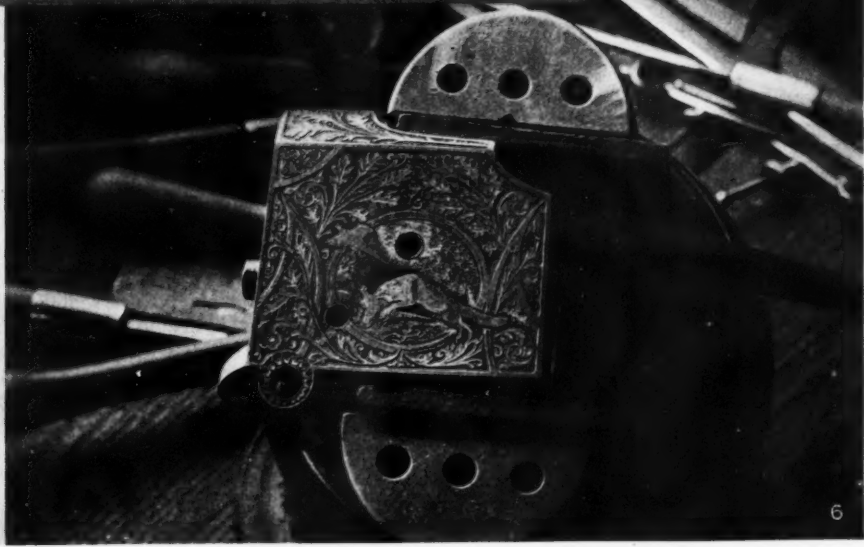
The point-of-view of the camera is also admirably chosen. We see everything well and have a good profile portrait of the Colonel. But, most important, the lens, and therefore we also, are looking *out* the window. Psychologically,

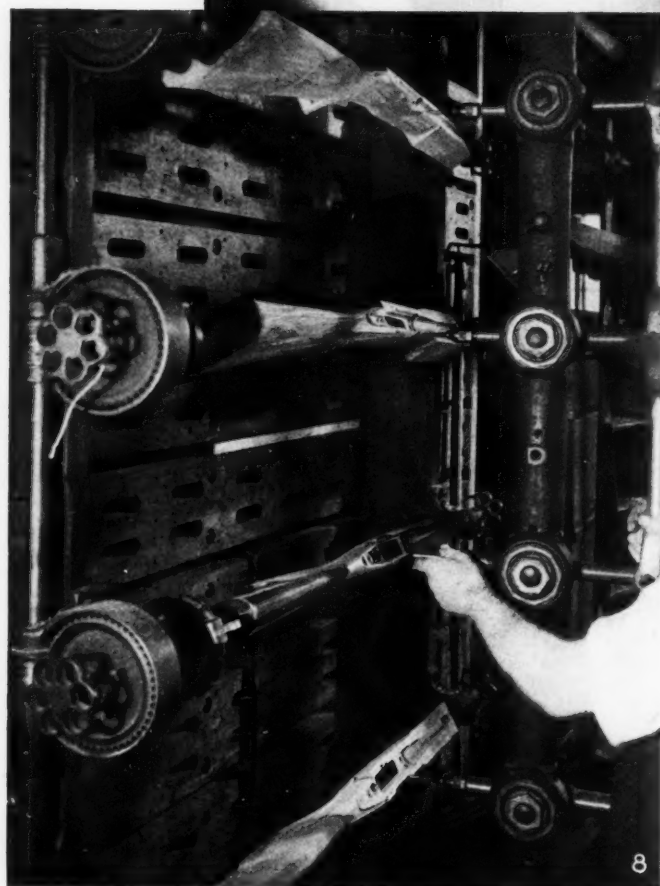
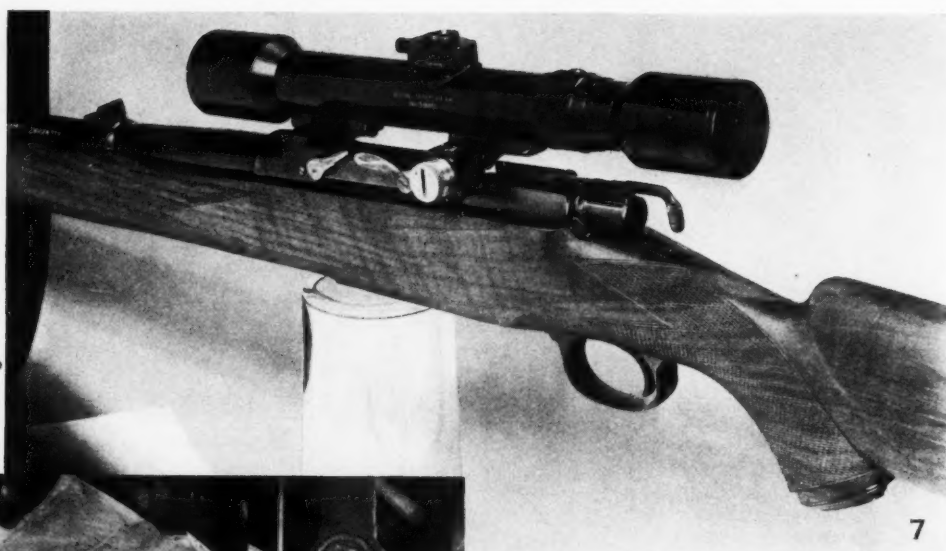


THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN





the viewer of the picture is participating in the shooter's action. If the camera had been placed more to the right and looked back into the shooter's face, with the barrel going out past and behind the camera, we should have had nothing but a portrait of a man's face while he was shooting at something behind us.

Picture No. 5: is also a cover of the magazine, issue March, 1938.

Technically a very good photograph: good lighting (almost dramatic on the face). Every object stands out clearly. The focus is sharp all over. The point-of-view makes a good, sound composition. In fact, the picture has

all the earmarks of having been made by a competent photographer, *but not by a reloader gun bug!* Will someone tell me where the operator's left hand is; is it that white blotch protruding past the right elbow? If so, what is it doing? To me, a reloader, this whole elaborate setup is for no purpose—so far as getting over any action or idea. The more we look at the thing, the more we want to know what's doing in that reloading tool: even the operator's gaze is intent on what he's doing with his left hand.

I hope the maker of this picture will not be out for my scalp if he sees this criticism, but I really do want to see how that reloading tool differs in operation from my Belding & Mull No. 28. When we see the other fellow's mistake, it is easy to say what should have been done. Even so, we should profit thereby. It is my impression that the photograph was planned backward. My guess is that the material was artistically set up by the photographer to make a good composition without consideration of what story the picture was to tell. Had no action been introduced, all would have been well.

However, since the action is the important thing, I would have found it easier to set up the machine and the operator to show the action clearly, then filled in the picture space with the sundries. Obviously, by this plan the man would have been on the right side of the picture

with his left hand holding the cartridge case in clear view under the machine.

Picture No. 6: shows a beautiful example of the engraver's art. The photo was made on the engraver's bench at Griffin & Howe's workshop, with the work still in the vise. The lighting is well directed to throw just enough shadow, thus bringing out in relief the design of fox, pheasants and decorations. To me, the background of tools, more-or-less out of focus, is distracting and confusing.

Picture No. 7: shows a good way to set up a rifle to be photographed. A suitable back- (Continued on page 35)



# BULLETS ON DEER

By "WYOMING"

THE DIFFERENT ARTICLES PUBLISHED in our magazines on the effects of bullets on game, while O. K. for the old-timer, must be at times, it seems to me, confusing to the beginner. These articles would seem to lead the beginner to expect a cartridge to perform the same on game at all times when the range, weight of bullet, and velocity were the same.

The experienced hunter knows that such is not the case. He knows that no rifle will consistently and invariably have the same effect upon game at any given range, even though the same ammunition is used. Perhaps this is why there are so many arguments as to the efficiency of the .220 Swift, the .250 Savage, the .30-'06, etc.

I have killed my share of deer, mostly with the .303 Savage, and while using the same ammunition have often wondered at the differences in effect at the same range. Also, I have often wondered why the same ammunition and rifle would sometimes destroy more tissue at 250 yards than at 60 yards. That is sticking my neck out, I know, but I have the proof.

After the World War, I hunted for a number of years in the Coast Range in Northern California and Oregon, and at that time the hardware-store ammunition for the .303 Savage was all much the same. Remington loaded the 195-grain bullet at 1950 feet velocity, and Winchester the 190-grain bullet at 2000 feet. Both used soft-point bullets, and there was little if any difference in the range and killing power of the two cartridges.

The details of the effects of many of my shots are rather messy, but killing is apt to be that way. Two of those shots, at the same range and with the same ammunition, will give an idea of what I have in mind. The first was at a forked-horn buck, going quartering away at 60 yards. The bullet struck in the flank just ahead of the ham, the jacket stopping in the skin of the throat after penetrating the full length of the small buck. The deer slowed to a walk, and after walking about 20 feet, dropped dead. When the animal was opened for cleaning, *all* the insides poured out in a thick soup. There was no piece of heart, liver, or lungs larger than an egg. That was the worst mess I ever saw. A hunter of no experience seeing that carcass would naturally conclude that the .303 was plenty powerful for deer, if in fact not too powerful.

The second shot was at a forked-horn buck standing at 60 steps, the rear half of the animal exposed broadside. It was gut-shot about two-thirds of the way back, between the ribs and the ham. The bullet penetrated clear through the deer, making three small punctures in the intestines, and exploded on the opposite side, tearing a 4-inch hole in tissue and skin. A large section of the intestines went out through the hole without being punctured, and hung on the outside, about the size of a football. The deer staggered, and dropped dead. An inexperienced hunter would have said that the .303 doesn't do enough tearing, and it was just luck that this buck did not get away. However, the animal was easy to clean, and nothing was spoiled.

So there you are. One bullet exploded as soon as it entered the deer, tearing up the entire insides and ranging the full length of the animal, while the other penetrated

the deer from side to side, through the intestines, and exploded on the opposite side. Both shots were at 60 yards, and both cartridges from the same box; yes, and both on the same day, and from the same rifle. Perhaps you know the answer. I don't.

Two more cases. First, a six-point buck weighing about 140 pounds, at 250 yards, standing. A perfect heart shot. The hole in the heart the size of a half-dollar, the hole in the opposite side the same size. The deer jumped, and fell dead. Very little damage to the inside of the deer, and not much lung-tissue torn. The hole looked as if made by a .38-55 at 100 yards.

Second, a forked-horn buck at 250 yards going straight away, 100 yards below the firing point, down a steep hill. Bullet struck close to the backbone at the short ribs, exploded, and tore the heart and lungs badly; then turned left, and went out through the shoulder, tearing a large hole and spoiling half of the shoulder. The wound looked like that from a .30-'06 with 150-grain bullet. Perhaps you know why.

Two other freak shots are even harder to explain. First, a forked-horn buck at 40 yards, standing, neck shot. The bullet missed the bone, but tore a hole through the throat as if a man had stood in front of the deer, and, with a slap of the hand, had torn the meat and skin away from the bone. A clean wound 4 inches wide, with no blood. The deer dropped dead, without bleeding. The rifle was, again, the .303 Savage.

Second, a large, old, forked-horn, called pony-buck on the Coast. A standing shot at 110 yards, this time with a .30-40 Winchester belonging to a friend, and not sighted-in by me. I was surprised at the shot to see the white belly of the deer, which seemed to jump up and turn over on its back in mid-air. It was a rib shot, and the bullet did not penetrate the lung cavity. One side was a bloody mass between skin and ribs, and looked like the work of a charge of shot at 25 or 30 yards. I have always believed this was a ricochet, though could find no positive evidence. The deer died at once, but with no apparent damage inside except between skin and ribs.

How do you explain it? A .30-40-200 is supposed to have good penetration, and does have, as a rule. I have seen one shot from this same rifle make a forked-horn buck hardly worth carrying to camp. It was a standing shot, facing. The bullet struck the point of the shoulder, spoiling the shoulder, passing back quartering through the deer, and ruined a ham at exit. Verdict: The cartridge too powerful for small deer at 100 yards.

And so, after killing plenty of deer, I would advise the beginner that he cannot expect any rifle to shoot always the same. Also—you can't scare them to death. The beginner will do best with a gun that is pleasant for him to shoot. He will tend to practice more with a gun that does not kick too much, and is not too heavy—and there is nothing that will take the place of practice. A .250 Savage is one hundred times more deadly in the hands of a good shot, than a .405 Winchester is in the hands of a novice. *You can't scare them to death, however big the gun.*

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., JAN. 1940

Rifle Remington-Union

# REMINGTON ANNOUNCES "RANGEMASTER" MODEL 37

## ABRAMS WINS FLORIDA TITLE WITH MODEL 37 and "PALMA KLEANBORE"

**Has 9 Point Margin In  
Aggregate—Shooting  
Conditions "terrible"**

CLEARWATER, Fla.—The usual fine weather failed for once, and weather conditions during the Florida West Coast Championship Match here were officially described as "terrible."

But bad weather couldn't hold Ted Abrams down. Shooting a Model 37 and Palma Kleanbore, he scored consistently high. Although he didn't win any individual match, he had three seconds and one third, and his aggregate score of 1369 gave him plenty of margin above the runner-up.

F. P. Archer, formerly of Chicago, but now a "Cracker," won the 50 Meter Metallic with 396, a whale of a score under the conditions. He placed third in the aggregate with 1356.

Dr. G. W. Lewallen won the Dewar Match with 396, using the same combination as Ted Abrams, a Model 37 and Palma Kleanbore.



Ted Abrams, who recently annexed the Florida Championship.

### SAM LEAR TAKES OAKLAND METRO

OAKLAND, Cal.—Sam (King) Lear of Vallejo is the new Metropolitan 100 Yard indoor champion for 1939-40, scoring a 500 x 500 with 35 X's. He used a Model 37, as did the Class "B" winner, Lester Jeffrey. He shot Targetmaster, scored 498. F. Taves won Class "C" with 492, shooting Palma Match.

### BOB SPAHR STARS WITH M37 AT RACINE

RACINE, WIS.—Bob Spahr of Chicago was the outstanding performer at the recent shoot here, winning the Expert Medal in four events, including the Aggregate with his Model 37 and Targetmaster ammunition. Ray Weber of Milwaukee won the 100 Yds., Any, with 397 and 20 X's, shooting Palma Kleanbore.

### H. T. White Wins 4 Firsts With Model 37 At Texas Shoot

#### Top 3 in Aggregate Shoot Model 37's

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Three Model 37 shooters engaged in a nip-and-tuck battle for supremacy at the recent shoot here, with H. T. "Whizzer" White, Jr., of Dallas coming out on top in the Aggregate with 1593 and 75 X's. Thurman Randle was second with 4 less X's, and Jim McCubbin third with 2 more X's than the winner, but one less point. With pride we point to the fact that the three high in the Aggregate all shot Model 37 rifles.

White won three firsts in the Expert Class, scoring 398 in the 50 Yard Iron Sight, 398 in the 100 Yard Any Sight, and 398 in the Dewar. Jim McCubbin, shooting Targetmaster, won the opening match with 399, nosing Thurman Randle. L. C. Turner used the same ammunition—Small the 50 Meter Any Sights with 398. Thurman Randle, shooting Palma Kleanbore in his Model 37, won the Dewar with 399. We c 400, with Jim McCubbin second with 398 and L. C. Turner third with another 398.



# ANNOUNCES THE NEW 1940 MODEL 37 TARGET RIFLE

## SPECTACULAR WINS MADE WITH M37

The Model 37 has made small-bore history since A. F. Goldsborough turned in a new world's record with it at its debut at Camp Perry in 1936.

### Used by Nation's No. 1 Rifleman

W. W. Miller, who headed the 1938 list of the nation's leading riflemen, shoots a Model 37. Miller also had highest ranking in the 75 X iron sights events (we told you those Model 37 iron sights were good!).

Model 37 shooters won 10 firsts at last year's Mid-Winter matches at St. Petersburg, Fla. J. O. Miller, high man in the Pershing Team tryouts, used a Model 37. Fred Kuhn cleaned up at the 1939 Sea Girt and Camp Ritchie matches with a Model 37. Frank Hoppe of Atlanta and Frank Record of Wichita Falls have been winning steadily with Model 37's. James R. Edmonds won the Dominion of Canada Small Bore Championship with a Model 37. Its performance at Camp Perry had all the boys talking.

We could go on with this list of Model 37 wins indefinitely—until you get the idea! This rifle really shoots close!

## NEW STOCK DESIGNED BY RANDLE — HIGHER, THICKER COMB, NEW PISTOL GRIP, CLOSER TO TRIGGER, NEW FORE-END

### How The New M37 Stock Was Designed

Building a stock that would fit tall shooters and short ones, thin ones and fat ones, whether iron sights or telescopic sights were used—Gentlemen, it's no small assignment!

We believe that the new Model 37 stock comes closer to the ideal than anything yet developed by anyone! It was designed by Thurman Randle—and that explains a great deal! We don't know anyone in the whole small bore game better qualified by experience and skill to design a target stock. One thing we know—you won't need any check-piece or pistol grip extension with this new stock! That new higher, thicker comb, and that new pistol grip are *exactly* right. The design of the fore-arm is, we believe, the most comfortable to shoot with on any stock made. Adjustable sling swivel takes care of both short and long armed shooters.

### Small Bore Experts Hail New Trigger

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—In the three short years since it was first introduced, the Remington Model 37 Rangemaster match target rifle has won tremendous acceptance among the shooting fraternity. And no wonder! For the Model 37 has passed with highest honors the test most small bore shooters hold conclusive—the number of matches won with it. And now Remington has made this great rifle *even more outstanding*.

The Model 37 has a brand new stock—and man, it's a honey. Basic design was worked out by Thurman Randle, one of the most experienced and expert shots in the country. The comb has been made a little higher and thicker, so that your eye finds the sight quickly and easily. And the iron sight sighting plane is *exactly* the same as the telescope sighting plane.

The pistol grip has been moved up closer to the trigger so that your hand is in just the right

position for sensitive control of the trigger finger. No need for unsightly pistol grip extension or other gadgets. The fore-end is slightly wider—rests comfortably on the shooter's hand. The stock is of rich dark finish—American walnut of course.

### New trigger fills long-felt need

Small bore shooters have long wanted a trigger without backlash. Now they can have it in the new Model 37. Originally designed by Sweeny, California rifle-smith and inventor, the Model 37 trigger has no perceptible movement. Think what that means to your trigger squeeze—and your score!

Incidentally, this trigger when set will remain permanently adjusted! A small set screw, conveniently located in the trigger, controls the adjustment.

### Tested at Camp Perry

A few of the rifles were taken out to Camp Perry this year and tried by some of the nation's leading riflemen. Their unanimous enthusiasm convinced us the New Model 37 was right. They wanted to buy the test rifles! We could have sold every one of those guns several times over!

The Model 37 barrel is rifled by a special Remington process which gives it truly startling accuracy.

### Speed-action strongest ever

The Model 37 receiver is strong and tough because it has large heat-treated wearing surfaces that eliminate excess head space, maintain highest accuracy indefinitely. Accuracy is insured, too, by positive, uniform camming, shrouded bolt, and the milled steel loading platform that prevents shaving lead or lubrication from the bullet.



**THE NEW 1940 MODEL 37 "RANGEMASTER" . . .** There are no extras, no gadgets to buy when you get the new Remington Model 37 "Rangemaster". It's complete—heavy barrel, new target stock, adjustable sling swivel and sling, target sights. Rear sight of special Remington design. Six hole eyepiece— $\frac{1}{4}$  minute clicks. New adapter for other types of eye cups. Redfield front sight mounted on special base. Full set of inserts. Rifle weighs about twelve pounds.



# Rifle Remington News

DU PONT

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE WHO SHOOT

## POSSIBLES and IMPOSSIBLES

by FRANK J. KAHR



We almost neglected to tell the readers of "RIFLE NEWS" about that husband and wife combination, Spahr & Spahr, Helen and Bob, of Chicago and Highland Park, Illinois. It is not because they both shoot Model 37 rifles or Palma Kleanbore! No siree, it is because they are darn fine shots, both of them.

At the Gary, Indiana, Matches they did some mighty fine shooting, and so did George Bjornstad and Gus Tange. Helen took two places and the other three took one apiece. Bob shot one of the prettiest 10-X possibles at 50 yards one would want to see, and it was in a tricky fish-tail wind too.

Incidentally, while George Bjornstad was collecting the Any Sight Medals at Sheridan some time ago, Gus Tange was stuffing the Iron Sight Medals into the old kit box. Gus was shooting Kleanbore.

Willis E. Kenyon, Michigan City, Indiana, and member of the Pershing Rifle Team '39, has won four firsts in Dewar Matches since returning from England, including the Grand Aggregate Trophy of the East Gary Conservation Club Matches recently. All of this shooting was done with his Model 37 which he acquired just before the team sailed for England last July.

The Clearwater Rifle Club of Clearwater, Florida, is affiliated with the National Rifle Association, a member of the Florida State Rifle Association, boasts that it is 100% N. R. A., has an active Secretary and is an active club. It has everything in its favor including a climate which permits all year round shooting. L. W. "Ted" Abrams, the Secretary, can also shoot as those who have attended the Mid-Winter Nationals at St. Petersburg can testify. With his Model 37 and Targetmaster recently he went twice over the Dewar plus 20 shots at 50 meters and was 5 down for this course. This included a 400 possible which gets him a brassard. At the Gulf Coast Rifle League matches recently, he won the Metallic Sight Dewar and the Aggregate, this time with a Model 37 and Kleanbore.

Some time ago I mentioned Dr. H. A. Kelsey of Kokomo, Indiana, and his shooting at 100 yards. Dr. Kelsey did this while he was celebrating his 64th birthday. "I now hear from T. G. Parker of Pikesville, Kentucky, who tells me that he read with much interest about Dr. Kelsey, but that the doctor is a mere boy compared to him, having been born in 1872. When he was 6 years old he fired a muzzle loader on Christmas morning with the assistance of his dad. He has been shooting on and off ever since.

Mr. Parker does not have facilities for shooting at 100 yards but he does get in some short range shooting. He sent in a 10-shot group at 45 yards that is a honey, made with a .22 Sporter too. Mr. Parker says that sometime when he gets a Model 37 Remington and the right kind of ammunition he is going to apply for membership in the "Three Score and More Club" by shooting at 100 yards as Dr. Kelsey has done.

R. K. Martin of Shippensburg, Pa., shot in excellent form at the Third Annual

Shoot of the Sunbury Rifle & Pistol Club recently. He was runner-up in the 50 Meter Metallic Sight Match with 194, runner-up in the 50 Yard Metallic Sight with 200, was third in the 50 Meters Any Sight Match with 199, took the 100 Yard Metallic Sight Match with 200 and won the Aggregate Match, being the total for the 50 and 100 Yard Metallic Sight Matches, with 400 and 24-X. Then to make it unanimous he took the Grand Aggregate with 796. In all of this shooting Mr. Martin used Palma Kleanbore ammunition same as he used at Indian-town Gap to get 400 over the Dewar Course, Any Sights, including a 20-X at 50 yards. He was running between 395 and 398 over the Dewar Course since.

One of my correspondents tells me about the Central Pennsylvania Rifle League composed of six clubs team matches, five men to a team, iron sights over the Dewar Course. In the last match of the season, R. C. Flowers of Hershey, shooting on the Hummelstown Team, and the last man up, turned in the only 400 that has been made this season over the course in the League. The team total of 1987 points out of the possible 2,000 was the highest score ever turned in since the league was organized. This is mighty fine shooting for five men. Don't know how many shot Remington ammunition, but Flowers, who made the 400 with 27X's, used regular Kleanbore.

At the third Annual Small Bore Tournament of the Grove City Rifle Club, Grove City, Ohio, in September, a very fine exhibition of shooting was put on by young DeWitt Erk, 16 year old son of H. D. Erk of Columbus, Ohio. He scored 400 in the 50 yard metallic sight match with 24X's. The runner-up was R. F. Carrothers with 398. Good old reliable Palma Match was the ammunition used.

Incidentally, Bill Says of Cincinnati won the Dewar Match with 397; Scott Eagleson won the 50 meter any sights with 394; while Bill Says and Jacoby won the Two-Man Dewar Any Sights with 795.

There is considerable activity in small bore shooting around Wheeling, West Virginia. Recently Harry Cox, promising young rifleman, defeated a field of 17 competitors to take high score in the first indoor match of the season at the Y.M.C.A. Rifle Club for the Club members' Trophy. His score was 168 x 200 at 50 feet. He was shooting Hi-Skor ammunition.

During the last two U.S.R.A. Outdoor Team Matches, Mr. H. V. Noble of Erlton, N. J., scored 235 and 236 respectively in the 50 yard slow fire team matches which helped to place the Wilmington Rifle & Pistol Club second in the country for the season's total. Mr. Noble was shooting Targetmaster .22 long rifle cartridges.

Our good friend, J. W. Woolley, National Director of American Legion Marksmanship, has issued an official bulletin giving the results of the 1939 National McNutt Trophy Match. The course is 300 yards standing, sitting and prone at 50 feet, metallic sights. 5 high scores to count on the team. Silver Bow Post No. 1, Butte, Montana, wins the trophy for 1939 with a total score of 1439, 456 standing, 490 sitting and 490 prone. High Individual was Maurice Ethier with 293. All of the team fired with regular Kleanbore. The High Individual Shooters were Fred Matthews, Lafayette, Indiana; Roy J. Emerson, Superior, Wisconsin; Mark R. M. Gwilliam, Ridgewood, N. J., all with 294 and getting gold, silver and bronze medals respectively.

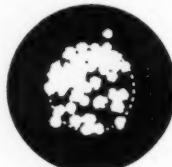
Our friend, Bill Says of Cincinnati, Ohio, tells me the N.R.A. has advised him that his 100 yard 36-X at Chicago last April is a new record. Well, what of it, you may say; well, nothing except that Bill used a Model 37 Targetmaster and Palma Kleanbore, which is enough reason. But after all, don't forget that 97% of the credit belongs to the fellow behind the butt plate and that is what we are trying to say, because we have to get a little commercial in here you know.

## JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL WINS NEW YORK MATCH

### Big Entries Mark McGinley Shoot

SEWICKLEY, Pa.—There were so many entrants at the 15th Annual Thomas Atterbury McGinley Matches that it was necessary to spread the events over two days. Two hundred and fifty-one law enforcement officers fired in the individual Match. High Expert was L. Bell of Akron, who scored 265 with Targetmaster ammunition. H. P. Frazier of Fox Chapel was High Sharpshooter with 250, shooting the same ammunition. The Penn. Motor Police No. 1 Team, all shooting Targetmaster, placed second in the team event with 1083.

### THE TARGET OF THE MONTH



THIS is shooting! Paul B. McMahon of Bath, N. Y., made this 400 x 400 with 39 X's over the Dewar Course, any sights. He was using Palma Kleanbore, and we're sending him 2 Class A brassards—one 10 x and one 400. Paul's been winning a lot of matches up around Elmira—and we don't wonder after seeing this sample.

Send hot targets properly witnessed to Frank J. Kahrs, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.

### Targetmaster Stars At D. C. Pistol Shoot

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recent pistol match held by the Metropolitan Police Department of this city was a rousing success, with nearly 200 competitors registered. The 12th Precinct Team won the 5-Man Team event, with most members shooting Remington.

In the Open Match, the No. 1 Metropolitan team won with 1400, all shooting Targetmaster. Tom Eshleman of the Pennsylvania Motor Police was high in the Individual National Match Course, scoring 288 with Targetmaster. He also won the Aggregate with 570 X 600.

In the 4-Man Team Match, the Penn. Motor Police were high with 1145, all shooting Targetmaster.

### Harold Toleman is High Individual

All 13 teams use Kleanbore

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The six-man team of the Jamaica, L. I., High School swept all opposition aside to win the N. Y. Stock Exchange 14th Annual High School Rifle Match here. The match consists of 10 shots off-hand and 10 prone at 50 feet. Jamaica scored 1033, with Warren Dein high man on the team with 91 offhand and 88 prone, a total of 179.

Harold Toleman of Far Rockaway was High Individual with 85 offhand and 98 prone, for a very fine total of 183.

It is noteworthy that all members of every team at this shoot used Remington Kleanbore ammunition.

### Dunlap and Miller Sweep Coast Shoot

GLENDALE, Cal.—The Second Annual Pacific Southwest Tournament here was marked by the struggle for supremacy between Tom Dunlap, shooting Targetmaster ammunition, and Johnny Miller, who used a Model 37 and Palma Kleanbore.

The final record showed Dunlap with five firsts, including the Grand Aggregate and the Metallic Sights Aggregate, and Miller with four firsts, including the Any Sight Aggregate. Scores were exceptionally high, and it took a 399 or a 400 to win most events.

The Glendale Club won the team match, with all 4 members, Dunlap, Ridings, Wagg and Robbins, shooting Targetmaster. Out of 33 places won at this shoot, 30 were won with Palma Kleanbore or Targetmaster.



Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Davis, who recently won the Doubles Team Match at San Diego, Cal. Mrs. Davis is new at the game, but took class "B" at the shoot with a Model 37 and Targetmaster.

## MATCH-PAR

(Continued from page 13)

important, is that this system of competition seems actually to increase the ability of the contestants. If actual results may be taken as a criterion, it seems to have a direct psychological and moral effect on the average shooter, which is reflected in higher average scores."

A recent conversation with Colonel Wakefield, who, although in his seventies is still an active and enthusiastic shooter, failed to disclose any good reason for the wane of the game's popularity other than any explanation we can give for not doing the things that formerly delighted us.

### The Game of Match-Par

The basis of MATCH-PAR is each man's AVERAGE 5 shot score. The object is to equal or beat this average on each of the 5, 5 shot targets which make a match.

Thus if your average is 36 for 5 shots and your opponent's is 45, you attempt to score at least 36 in 5 shots, more if possible, while your opponent tries to score 45 or better.

Both are shooting for a score they should just make, therefore the match is on even terms.

If you have no record from which to figure each man's average 5 shot score, find it by shooting, and, as a man improves, increase his PAR. To do this have all score cards handed in to the proper officer and recorded.

Each man keeps a score card—on which he records how HE stands compared with his opponent.

Each target counts one point for the winner, which allows the loser a chance to even the score by winning the next.

A lone shooter may shoot against his own PAR (average) score as an opponent—winning those targets on which he shoots higher than his PAR score, losing those on which he fails to equal his PAR—and tying those on which he just makes PAR.

When two or four shoot a match, the rules which follow decide the winner of each target. When four shoot it is usual to consider them as two teams of two men each, and the best score (PAR, not actual) of one team is matched with the best of the opposing pair to decide the winner of the target.

### Scoring

1. If one man makes PAR or more, and his competitor does not, the target is won by man making his PAR, who scores 1 point.

2. When both shooters make their PAR in 5 shots they tie, and both score zero.

3. When both shoot same number of points BELOW their PAR, the man shooting from the highest PAR wins the target.

4. When both shoot BELOW PAR, one, more than the other, the man shooting the least number of points BELOW his PAR wins.

5. When both shoot ABOVE PAR, one, more points than the other, the man shooting the greater number of points ABOVE his PAR wins. (Except—a possible 50 always wins.)

6. When both shoot the same number of points ABOVE PAR, the man shooting from the highest PAR wins.

In order to show the working of the rules and the method of keeping score an imaginary match between "A" on a PAR of 41 and "B" on a PAR of 46 will be described.

On the first 5 shot target "A" shoots his PAR of 41, while "B" scores a 45—one point under his PAR. "A" therefore wins the target and scores plus 1 on his card (Rule 1).

On the second target both shoot their PAR, so neither scores. (Rule 2.)

On the third target "A" shoots 39, while "B" shoots 44. Both are under their PAR score by two points, and by Rule 3 "B" wins because he is on highest PAR. "B" scores plus 1.

On the fourth target "A" shoots a 39 while "B" shoots a 43. "A" wins because by Rule 4 he is less below his PAR than is "B." "A" scores plus 1.

On the fifth target both shoot three points above PAR—and by Rule 6 "B" wins because he is shooting from higher PAR. "B" scores plus 1.

The match therefore is a tie, both winning two targets and tying one. A sixth target is therefore shot, and "A" makes a 47, while "B" shoots a "possible" score of 50. According to Rule 5 "A" would ordinarily win, having shot more points over his PAR than "B", but "B" has shot a "possible" which always wins, "B" therefore wins target and match by one point.

The suggestion is made that you do not consider the total SCORE made while playing this game—figure each 5 shot string a separate match counting one point.

The usual method after one becomes familiar with the rules is to total after each target—that is, the addition or subtraction is made at once instead of after all five are shot.

That is the game of MATCH-PAR. It is for you, Mr. Beginner, for you, Mr. Average Shooter, and for you, Mr. Expert. If you want a new thrill out of an old game, post your 5 shot averages, tackle each other on an even basis—and may the better man win.

## BETTER PICTURES

(Continued from page 30)

ground is set up and the rifle balanced on an inverted glass. When the picture reaches the publisher's art department, the glass is painted out with a color wash to match the background and the rifle remains suspended in space, with its lines smooth and clear.

Picture No. 8: This picture, of Griffin and Howe's stock-shaping machine, is interesting. The master stock is hand-made, and then set in this duplicating machine. The power is turned on, rotating three cutters. The operator's hand guides the pin over the surface of the master stock, while the three cutters shape the stock blanks to the same outline. The final inletting and smoothing are, of course, done by hand.

I feel that the photographer has done a good job in displaying the operation of the machine. The lighting is sufficiently even and shows the stocks in good relief. The hand is clearly seen guiding the pin.

In conclusion, a word about photographing guns and gadgets outside during day-time, which may be more convenient for some or for those who have no electric light.

If you want shadows in the picture, work in the sun with a 45 degree lighting. But if you want no shadows, then go round to the north side of the house and use the light coming from the north sky. This is the quality of lighting sought by painters and sculptors for their studios as it gives splendid roundness and relief to the human face and figure. It is very good light to work with because it does not throw harsh shadows which may be confusing in some pictures of inanimate objects. In fact, it is the best and safest light for photographic beginners because, due to its soft modeling character, it is almost foolproof. It is one of the best short-cuts to better pictures. (To be concluded)

## FROM TYRO TO MASTER

(Continued from page 16)

ing form again. When last I saw him again ruining X rings with the rifle that had been no good.

A little shooting with the scope should convince us that there is no particular instant at which the sights are perfectly aligned *long enough* to enable us to get off a shot while the sights are in that perfect alignment. We all wobble, some more than others, but we all do. And we've all been surprised, when wobbling all over the ten rings on some of our more tremulous days, to note how true our shots went when we squeezed the trigger properly. Remember that the wobble is still there with iron sights although we can't see it. So of what use is it to try to set off the shot at the particular instant it looks perfect? By the time the thought impulse is transmitted to the trigger finger the rifle probably has wobbled around another couple of complete circles.

The answer is that most of us hold better than we think. And if, while we are wobbling all over the ten ring, we release the trigger so smoothly that we do not interfere with this normal wobble, the shot will strike within our radius of wobble or within the ten ring. Train yourself gradually to increase the pressure on the trigger and WAIT for it to go off.

Constant practice is the only method of achieving proper trigger squeeze. Practice not only with ammunition, but practice a whole lot more by dry shooting—that is, squeezing the trigger on an empty gun when you are in position and sighting at a target. Squeezing the trigger is the phase of shooting which we need to practice most but which we actually practice least. We are too anxious to shoot scores. One of the foremost woman smallbore shots actually fires only a couple of afternoons a month exclusive of matches. But never a night goes by that she doesn't go down on the hard, hard floor at home for thirty minutes of dry shooting. That's the secret of her ranking.

When the trigger is released in dry shooting—on an empty gun—there is neither explosion nor recoil nor jump to disturb the sight alignment. So you can just lie relaxed behind the rifle and watch for any disturbance of the sight picture as the firing pin falls. If there is any disturbance *you* have caused it. You didn't release the trigger so that the release came as a surprise. You added pressure so that you knew when it would release, and set yourself in anticipation trying to make the shot perfect. Then, having set yourself, Old Man Reflex kicked your front sight over, and that's why you saw it move.

Most of us are sidetracked from good trigger squeeze performance by our anxiety to make a good score. If we can forget the score we are making, if we can stop counting the number of points we need to win the hand hammered hot water bottle, and concentrate each time on our smooth performance of the delivery of the shot, our trigger squeeze troubles will eliminate themselves.

So after much dry shooting if you think you are squeezing the trigger properly try shooting groups on the range. Put up a regular bull for an aiming point and fire a group of ten shots after you have warmed and fouled your rifle. Make no sight corrections during the string. You want a group, not a score. This should show you that your trigger squeeze is not always perfect. If a shot goes wide of the group, though it might be a flyer, the chances are that you "have set fire to it" as it looked perfect in a hopeless effort to put that one, too, in the center of the group. But alas! this life holds many bitter disappointments!

A most helpful method of detecting our errors, if any, is that little observed one of "following through" after the shot. Just as a golfer or a ball player follows through after he makes contact with the ball and continues his swing so should we lie relaxed behind our rifle staring intently through the sights to notice any movement as the trigger is released. If there is any movement other than normal recoil then we anticipated the shot because we added a sudden extra pressure to the trigger and we knew when it was going off.

Only constant, conscientious practice will make you nearly perfect in trigger squeeze. Only those who make 400 x 400 are perfect, and they don't do it so often that it becomes monotonous.

The steps to acquire correct trigger squeeze are, (1) dry shooting to see if you can detect any movement of the rifle as the firing pin is released in an empty gun, (2) firing groups without regard to score to check on your dry shooting, and (3) firing good scores under uniform weather conditions for each shot.

And let me repeat that no amount of gadgets or auxiliary equipment makes up for an inability to squeeze the trigger.

(To be continued)

## HOME GUNSMITHING

(Continued from page 12)

Place a piece of steel shafting, about 2½" diameter, vertically in the jaws of a machine vise near one end of the jaws, and catch the end of the tang between this shafting and the rear vise jaw, with the inner or upper side of the tang against the vise jaw and the tang extending horizontally from the vise. Place one end of a C-clamp against the tang between the tang screw and the end of the vise jaw, and, catching the head of the C-clamp screw against the body of the vise, on the opposite side, screw up the clamp, thus bending the tang around the piece of shafting. To get the curve you wish, it may be necessary to change the position of the clamp as the curve develops, or it may be necessary to change to a smaller piece of shafting to sharpen the bend slightly.

In removing the tang screw from the threaded hole, do not attempt to do this with a screw driver, but grip the body of the screw in a corner of the vise jaws, and unscrew the *tang* from the *screw*, which may be pretty tight in the tang.

The No. 44½ Stevens lower tang cannot be bent as close to the trigger as the Winchester tang can, unless a new mainspring base is made. This base can be sawed and filed from a piece of soft steel, and held to the tang with two machine screws through the base, screwed into the holes in the tang for the mainspring screw and the strain screw. This block is made and attached to the tang after the tang has been bent. The tang is bent just behind the end of the trigger spring, and the new mainspring base is fastened in place and filed down to the proper height. The screw holes in the tang should be filled with screws while the tang is being bent, to prevent the holes from closing up.

When lower tangs are bent, it is usually necessary to make a change in the action lever to prevent its interfering with your fingers on the grip. The end of the lever may be bent forward a little to give clearance for the fingers, or the lever may be straightened and then rebent to follow the curve of the pistol grip, and lie close against it. If this is done it is necessary to weld a piece on the end of the lever to carry it beyond the end of the pistol grip. The end of the



lever may be finished with a ball, or it may be curled tightly in a small closed circle. Another method that I have used on the Sharps-Borchardt, and which can be applied to any action, is to get an old Savage '99 or Winchester '92 or '94 lever, and cut off the loop; then bend this to the pistol-grip curve, and weld it to the operating lever of the single-shot action. This makes an excellent lever if you like the loop style.

Extractors for the Winchester action can be obtained from the Winchester Company, but extractors for some of the other single-shot actions cannot be obtained, and therefore the old extractors must be fitted to your cartridge by welding-up and recutting. Do not attempt to build up the old extractor with welding rod, but cut the extractor off quite a little way back, and weld on a piece of spring steel, if the old extractor is for a larger cartridge than the one you intend to use. Of course if the old extractor is for a smaller-head cartridge, all you need to do is to recut it for the cartridge you are going to use.

If the extractor engages the cartridge at the bottom of the chamber, its upper end cannot come quite flush with the chamber wall, as it is swung on the operating-lever pin at the bottom of the action, and moves in an arc which causes it to rise slightly, and it will cramp the cartridge if it is flush with the chamber wall.

If you do not have a tool or file with which you can cut the rim notch in the extractor so that it fits the rim of the cartridge, you can file it straight across, as this curve has nothing to do with the extraction. The curve on the end should closely follow the curve of the body of the cartridge, and this is easily cut with a round file, and smoothed up by using aloxite cloth laid lengthwise on the same file. After being welded-up these extractors do not need to be rehardened, as they will be amply strong if they are as thick as the original extractor was.

Barrels, in several calibers, are still supplied by Winchester for their Single Shot actions, and barrel-makers will supply barrels in almost any standard caliber to fit any of these single-shot actions. Or if you wish, you can get a barrel blank finished on the outside, and any good machine shop can thread it to fit your action. You can then buy your own chambering reamer, and chamber the barrel yourself, if you wish to use a cartridge that it is difficult or impossible to obtain a finished barrel for.

## EARLY EXPERIENCES

(Continued from page 15)

his family life, and wish now that I had; but at that time only the gun work interested me.

Warner made a very large gun—really a piece of ordnance, as it weighed 60 pounds, and shot a bullet weighing four ounces, with a powder charge of 10 drachms. Some very wonderful shooting was done by this gun, and Warner kept its possession a secret, hoping to get into a big match in which he could use it. When I left Syracuse he traded it to me, but I did not dare shoot it on any range that was available, and I sold it to Mr. Willard P. Perry, of Wilburtha, New Jersey. His son, Mr. H. P. Perry, of Trenton, New Jersey, now has it.

This rifle was .68 caliber, with a pitch of rifling of one turn in 21 inches. The bullet was patched with No. 22 bank-note paper, and was  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches long. It was a combination bullet—soft butt and hard point. At 40

rods the bullet penetrated 42 inches of dry hemlock. It shot a string of five shots at 20 rods that measured  $7\frac{1}{16}$  inch, and was witnessed by Cy Bradley and William Billinghamurst. The score at 100 rods (550 yards) for 20 shots, at Ridgway, Pennsylvania, by Haynes, was 31 feet 5 inches string measure. For 45 shots at 200 yards, at Warren, Ohio, May 5th, 1881, the string was  $25\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The picture of him published with the first part of this article is one of the very few that Warner ever had taken, and shows him holding a combination rifle and shotgun that he made. The shotgun barrel was on top and the rifle barrel underneath, and either one was fired according to the position of the part shown at the breech.

Warner was a very dear friend of mine, and a true gentleman—honest and square. His passing was a great loss to me, and put an end to most of my love for rifle-shooting. He died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1893.

A very dear friend of Warner's was John D. Kelley, of Williamsport—a contractor who furnished granite for many of the bridges along the Pennsylvania Railroad. I visited Mr. and Mrs. Kelley often, and as they had no children Mr. Kelley's hobby was shooting. He had a large number of the best rifles by the leading riflemakers, many of them by Warner. After Warner died Mr. Kelley had rifles made for him by Harry Pope, with which some very fine shooting was done. Mr. Kelley sent me several of the best guns that Warner had made for him, and when I moved from Fitchburg I sent them to Harry Pope. I always liked Mr. and Mrs. Kelley and their maid, Minnie Schenck, who was a very fine rifle shot and made many very fine targets with one of Harry Pope's rifles.

"Old books, old wine, old Nankin blue—  
All things, in short, to which belong  
The charm, the grace, that time makes strong,  
All these I prize, but (entre nous)  
Old friends are best."

—DOBSON.

## THIS HANDGUN GAME

(Continued from page 20)

Which kind of shooting do you think is most likely to make the Joneses and Smiths and all the others who make up the 90% of our pistol shooters, stay with the game?

Here's what actually did happen the first time we tried the scheme. First and most important, everyone had a bang-up good time, and said so; second, the club champion didn't get all "X's" as he allowed he could do; and third, we didn't all make possibles, although Bridgman and I did—and if that isn't something, I'll wait for you to tell one! I'll bet a thought something like this ran through the minds of some of the men who shot that match: "Well, maybe I didn't win, but Boy that was a neat possible, and that was just as good as the champ did! . . . X's? why, they are pretty much luck, anyway!"

As soon as the weather permits, we are going to give this a try outdoors over the police course, using the regular 25-yard target, the 10-ring to be the "X" ring, and only shots that hit the black to count. Each one that hits the bullseye counts just one for score, "X's" to be used simply to break ties. I wish every club would try this scheme, for not only is it mighty good sport, but it seems to provide the kind of competition that appeals to all classes of shooters, especially the 90% who pay the bills.

## SCOPE-SIGHT MOUNTS

(Continued from page 26)

vertent combination movements, and adjustments in both planes are very accurate and reliable. It is a good outfit for general use of the Malcolm scope for varmint or small-game rifles, but the adjustments are not sufficiently convenient for match shooting, although this outfit could be successfully employed on the target range in the absence of a more convenient one. It has the advantages of being light in weight and moderate in cost.

A new and special target mount was recently designed by John Lenk, to get a lower position of the target scope on the rifle. With the smaller scopes on standard target rifles, he has lowered the sight line as much as  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch by eliminating the feet of conventional target mounts. This he accomplishes by screwing his mount directly to the barrel, the base being a thin but rigid strap which is bent over the barrel to the left side, from which point a bracket carries the mount rings and scope back to a position directly over the bore line, and close to the barrel. The mounts are designed, developed, and made by Mr. Lenk and they appear to be of approved target type suitable for match shooting.

Another method by which this same low position of the scope could be achieved would be to fasten the conventional dove-tail base to the side of the barrel, like that of the Remington Model-37 receiver sight, whence the scope could be brought directly to the top of the barrel in conventional target mounts equipped with a suitable bent or bracket. I doubt the practical advantage of these extremely low-position arrangements, in view of the increasing popularity of the big high-power target scopes, which have enlarged objective ends already pretty close to the barrel in conventional mounts.

We have thoroughly tried the adjustments, in both planes, of the Fecker, Belding & Mull, Lyman, and Pechar target mounts mentioned above, and in our tests found nothing lacking for competitive target shooting. These mounts are too frail for hard hunting conditions. The Lyman target mount to which we refer here is the modern Lyman 3-point-suspension design, and the Fecker is the Precision model which has knife-edge contacts for moving the scope tube reliably in a straight line in either plane.

The Pechar target mount is the newest design, similar to both Lyman and Fecker makes, but more nearly like the latter. Like the others, it is a 3-point affair, with an oblong rear-mount ring  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inches high and  $1\frac{1}{16}$ -inches wide, inside. The maximum outside dimensions to the ends of the adjusting screws are  $2\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$  inches. A unique feature is that the adjusting screws contact a free collar on the tube, while the spring-tension plunger (third supporting member) contacts the tube directly, through a slot in this free collar. This flexible arrangement permits the scope to move freely in either direction without binding or strain. Another unique feature is that the Pechar micrometer screws have  $\frac{1}{8}$ -minute clicks, with a click-lock screw on top of both thimbles to permit setting their dials at the zero reading after sighting-in at the shortest range. Our tests proved it to be a very accurate and dependable outfit when tried with Pechar target scopes.

For information on the proper use of scopes and mounts, get the complete directions from the respective makers; and for general advice, get the manual "Telescopic Rifle Sights" by Townsend Whelen, obtainable from the N. R. A. Book Department.

## A MICHIGAN DEER HUNT

(Continued from page 19)

his sights, safety off and *rairin'* to go. Or have a fellow walk up on you, as happened to Jim, and carry on a conversation while waving one of those auto-loading rifles in front of you as it hung loosely from his crooked arm, then as he decides to examine your 'scope more carefully and places his gun against a tree, calmly remark that maybe he ought to put the safety on. Perhaps Frank Falknor and Jim Cosman had the right idea when they went out one morning to their favorite stand overlooking the swamp and put up a sign "hamburgers and hunting water for sale." On that particular morning they missed the heavy traffic in pedestrians, but did business with a lone hunter who chanced along, not knowing where he was going nor where he had been. They charged him fifty cents for a look at their compass to direct him on his way. Driving from the camp in an afternoon we ran across another fellow in the same condition. One of the boys was able to describe the various camps around well enough so we could tell the fellow where he had come from and carry him to the nearest road back. He was a mighty grateful hunter.

We mention all this first because it proved slightly disconcerting, and made us appreciate the private preserve as the healthiest place for us to spend our time in hunting, and second, to emphasize again the work that needs to be done by gun clubs in contacting the fellows that like to carry a gun into the fields, giving them a chance to familiarize themselves with their arms, instill the necessary confidence in their marksmanship, and promote good sportsmanship on the target range first and then in the hunting field. That is one of the basic reasons for the Junior Rifle Corps program. As pointed out so many times editorially in the *RIFLEMAN*, "the target range seems to provide the necessary link of experimentation with practical hunting. Target shooting will become not merely a pleasant competitive sport but also a means of constantly improving the co-ordination, timing, follow-through, the fit of guns and the efficiency of their sights."

The Michigan Conservation Department is hard at work on this problem. It points out the fact that "licensed deer hunters have increased in the last five years at the rate of more than 20,000 a year" and "it is inevitable that many of these hunters will be inexperienced." The 1937 total of 160,000 may well run upwards of 200,000 for the season just closed. Considering such a total of deer hunters, the accident figures for 1939 are not unduly large. The number of accidents is somewhat, but not entirely, dependent upon the total number of hunters in the field. Of course, the publicity given these accidents distorts the picture.

Seventeen fatalities were recorded up to December 4, four days after closing of the season. Of these, eight occurred during the small game season and nine during deer season. There were 49 wounded; thirty during small game season and 19 during deer season. Of this total of woundings and fatalities, thirteen were with rifle, twenty-eight with shotgun, and twenty-five uncertain. Fifteen of these were self-inflicted, and forty-five inflicted by others.

As the outdoor sports, hunting in this case, continue to become more and more popular, there's a lot of work to be done to safeguard the sport and eliminate the needless accidents. Proper training seems to be the answer, and one of the best means is the gun club. Such popularity of the sport as we witnessed is proof enough that nothing should be left undone to safeguard this great American heritage.

# OVER THE NEWS DESK

## A MISCELLANY OF BOOKS

Certainly one of the most intriguing books we have seen in the last few months is "Old Times Under Arms," a fascinating miscellany of odd bits of historical source material picked out apparently in the course of serious research into military history. The author, Colonel Cyril Field, has put together, quite unpretentiously, a whole volume of these little notes and scraps of information, culled from hundreds of contemporary volumes, some treating specifically of war, others mentioning it quite casually. Here is the sort of book in which any person interested in the more human side of the wars of yesteryear will find many hours of pleasant reading. Colonel Field remarks, "Gone are the 'Pomp and Circumstance of Glorious War,' gone for over half a century now, and the present generation has witnessed in Spain a still further degradation of what glory used to be in war. . . ." And, seeking to recreate something of this glory that was war, Colonel Field has filled his book with hundreds of orders, letters, contemporary writers' accounts, anecdotes . . . perhaps not the important material from which dry history is composed, but the kind of thing that gives us an insight into the "human side of the news," with all it be "news" of the wars of some centuries ago.

Quite as unique in its own way is J. Wong-Quinncy's "Chinese Hunter" . . . unique from the introduction by Lin Yutang, China's famous goodwill ambassador and author of "My Country and My People," to the point where it is revealed that the book was in part written in a bathroom of a Tientsin hotel, because the author had been driven from his home by the Japanese. Revealing the hunting experiences of a professor of Shakespeare at a Chinese college, living at present as a refugee in Tientsin, it can hardly be called one of those books that will hold the reader spell-bound until it is finished, and yet it carries a positive flavor of the true hunter and sportsman that is difficult to put upon paper at any time. Its charm lies not in any account of the splendid game that fell to the author, for he engagingly remarks that his book should have been entitled *Wild Beasts I Have Missed in North China*, but in the very human way in which he tells his story, lifting it completely from the usual run of hunting yarns, and making it, to again quote Lin Yutang, "irresistibly good reading."

From "Chinese Hunter" to H. H. Tryon's "Fearsome Critters," a fantasy of the backwoods of America, is a jump from the real to the unreal. The author has collected all of these legends of fabled animals supposed to inhabit the big-timber, garnered over many a year of listening in on logging-camp bull-sessions. The book is bountifully illustrated in keeping with such a pseudo-scientific account of the unnatural natural history of the North woods. It should afford many a chuckle to those of us "who have held the bag on a Snipe hunt, who have jumped sideways at the call of the Treesqueak, who have studied the trail of the Side-hill Gouger, and who perhaps have had a ringside seat at a Badger fight. . . ." This reviewer having had first hand experience afield after Snipe, and having once been nearly snared into attending a Badger fight, can vouch for the absolute authenticity of these varmints, and of Mr. Tryon's descriptions. It would make a grand Christmas present for the sportsman possessed of a sense of humor, and what true sportsman is not so endowed.

A return to the serious side of the gun game brings us to Virgil Ney's little directory of arms collectors of the United States, wherein Mr. Ney lists roughly a thousand gun and weapon collectors. By its very simplicity of purpose and lack of text, little in the nature of a review can be done about it, other than mentioning its very obvious usefulness as a means of contacting fel-

low collectors over the country. Arranged by states, and listing addresses as well as the particular line of collecting specialized in, its value to the collector is evident.—JOHN SCOFIELD.

*Old Times Under Arms*, by Col. Cyril Field. Published by William Hodge & Co., Ltd., 86 Hatton Garden, London, E. C. 1.—476 pages, 8½ x 5¼. Price 10 shillings.

*Chinese Hunter*, by J. Wong-Quinncy. Published by the John Day Company, 2 West 45th Street, New York—383 pages, 8½ x 5½, 31 plates. Price \$4.00.

*Fearsome Critters*, by H. H. Tryon. Published by the Idlewild Press, Cornwall, New York—68 pages, 31 illustrations. Price \$2.00.

*Arms Collectors of the United States*, by Virgil Ney. 76 pages, paper covered. May be obtained from the author, 2745 Browne Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Price \$2.00.

## ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, to be held February second at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, will as usual feature the dinner on Friday evening, with official Washington well represented by Congressmen and military leaders, along with the N.R.A. Directors, board members and members and guests of the Association. As in past years the speakers' list will be drawn from the ranks of nationally prominent figures in the nation's capital. Reservations should be placed with the secretary as early as possible.

The business meeting is to be held at two o'clock Friday afternoon, with interest centered in the annual election of officers. Plan to attend. The invitation is particularly extended to life members and club officers, and to all who are interested in the work of the Association, to be present at both the business meeting and dinner. This meeting will mark the first anniversary of our National Headquarters and the close of a year unparalleled in the breadth and growth of N.R.A. activities.

## IMPORTANT!

The licensed manufacturers of "Official" National Rifle Association targets are now prepared to fill orders for the new pistol and small bore rifle targets authorized by the Executive Committee during their September meeting.

The new regulations eliminate the 4-ring from the 25- and 50-yard pistol targets and reduce the outside dimensions of the targets to 21" x 24" or 21" x 21".

The small bore target affected is the 200-yard Standard American target from which the 5-ring has been eliminated and the outside dimensions reduced to 21" x 24" or 21" x 21".

The change was made to meet the numerous requests for a better grade target for these ranges in a size that could be more easily handled, for scoring in the target house. The smaller targets are now available in tagboard which will result in cleaner holes and more accurate scoring than is possible on the old paper targets.

The old style paper targets may be used during the 1940 season except that hits outside the 6-ring on the small bore 200-yard target and outside the 5-ring on the pistol target will be scored as misses.

## TIMED FIRE with Bill Shadel

Old 1939 did right by us. It gave this game of ours its greatest year. Do you need a reminder—

**January**—The N.R.A. came into its own with a new permanent home, an imposing place on Scott Circle in the Nation's Capital. Wilbur Miller of Saginaw was named the nation's top ranking small bore rifleman for the 1938 season. **February**—The annual N.R.A. Directors' Meeting highlighted with two of the most popular speakers, the new Chief-of-Staff, General George C. Marshall, and Detroit's Police Commissioner, Brigadier General H. A. Pickert. A most encouraging annual report. Selection of 1938's top ranking pistol shooter, Detroit's Al Hemming.

**March**—The Florida tournaments—the startling, revolutionary range mechanism at Coral Gables; a greatly improved Tampa range—St. Petersburg's rifle mid-winters; Connecticut's largest of all gallery matches—1182 entries.

**April**—The first transatlantic radio match—The British Broadcasting Corporation and the Columbia Broadcasting System interchanging play-by-play description of match by East Alton team in Chicago and British champions in London. U. S. Naval Academy's Middy team won the National Intercollegiate team championship. Announcement of the Regional tournament plan for outdoor rifle and pistol matches.

**May**—Pershing Trophy competition to be renewed between Uncle Sam's finest and Great Britain's best. Plans for the selection of the team announced. Munhall High School turns out the third successive team champions for the Junior Bi-Weekly winter series. The Classification System announced—called the "greatest forward move for the game in ten years" and the completion of Regional tournament plans for winners to be sent to Camp Perry's national event.

**June**—The Pershing Team is finally selected—and sails. The Ten Golden Bullets—Collegiate All-Americans announced. First Regionals held.

**July**—The U. S. team beat the British; return of the victorious team with the Pershing Trophy. The summer camp program for Juniors gets under full swing. Junior N.R.A. Chief visits 58 of the 485 camps to report marked improvements and enthusiasm for program. Cheyenne, Wyoming's great "Camp Perry of the Plains" tournament and West Coast Regionals included in an interesting tour of California, Texas shooting spots.

**August**—Final Regional winners determined and sent to Camp Perry. Camp Perry's record enrollment of 4,100.

**September**—Camp Perry continued—The co-operation of newspapers, press services, news-photo and outdoor magazines and newsreels in telling the story of the matches. The photo-finish in the national rifle team match with the Infantry nosing out the Cavalry squad.

**October**—The South Atlantic Pistol Championships at Savannah and the revival of the small bore rifle matches there. Police invitational matches and grand party as guests of T. A. McGinley near Pittsburgh.

**November**—Paul Kearney's lead article in "Esquire"—"Six-Gun Jurisprudence" with the N. R. A. doctrine of Guns v. Bandits.

**December**—End-of-year summaries showing 75,000 junior qualifications awarded over '38's 67,000. 200 registered tournaments with 14,000 competitors over '38's 111 matches with 10,000; 116,028 miles traveled by N.R.A. staff men and 1014 days on the road. And for the whole year, many new guns, accessories and other developments for the man who likes to shoot.



## RULE CHANGES

In order to prevent the confusion which sometimes occurs when rule changes are made effective in mid-season and immediately after their adoption by the Executive Committee, the National Rifle Association is for 1940 adopting a policy of issuing new rule books on the first of the year to incorporate all changes made by the Executive Committee during the preceding year.

Since the 1939 rules proved to be quite satisfactory in most respects, there are comparatively few changes announced which are of far-reaching importance. The more important changes in the rules are published here for the information and guidance of all members of the association.

A new class of teams has been provided for the use and reference of program writers. When tournament sponsors wish a match to be open to any team, including police, service and other special groups, they may use the term "affiliated club teams". When they want such a match to be open to civilian clubs only they may use the classification "civilian club teams".

### Small Bore Rules

The most controversial point encountered in the conduct of a small bore tournament has been the question of a legal prone position. Two changes have been made to assist shooters and range officials to determine when a shooter's rifle is too low to be "legal". The first of these provides that "All parts of the rifle must be so positioned that the range officer can pass his hand from the rear of the gun between the lowest part of the rifle and the ground or ground cloth without touching the rifle."

The second rule designed to eliminate the controversy over low position prohibits the "use of a roll, hook, or any device on the sleeve of the shooting coat or shirt to keep the sling in place on the arm."

Because of the innovations in high power .22 caliber arms, the definition of "small bore ammunition" was more clearly stated. The new definition limits the length of the cartridge to 1.1" and limits the bullet weight to 40 grains.

Another rule prohibits the use of "metal articles which touch the ground" on shooting coat pads. Bottle caps and other similar articles will no longer be permitted on such pads.

The problem of ranking a tie involving a target upon which a penalty has been imposed because of a shot fired on the wrong bull's-eye, etc., has been clarified by the stipulation that the penalty will be applied to the shot fired in error and that the penalized shot will be transferred to the bull's-eye at which it was intended to be fired.

Any hit outside the 6-ring of the 200-yard small bore target will now be scored as a miss. As announced elsewhere in this magazine, manufacturers of targets are now ready to supply 200-yard targets measuring 21" x 21" or 21" x 24" with the 5-ring eliminated.

### Pistol Rules

The definition of a "Service pistol" has been revised to conform with the War Department regulations as inaugurated at Camp Perry this year. This change permits the use of guns which were manufactured or remodeled by private firms to be used in Service pistol matches.

The center-fire pistol or revolver class now sets the lower limit at .32 caliber.

The rule covering the accidental moving of targets has been clarified to cover such moving due to "improper timing or other mistakes not the competitor's." When such an accident occurs a complete new string may be fired, but any competitor who wishes to accept his score shall not be required to re-fire.

The 4-ring has been eliminated from all 25- and 50-yard pistol targets, thus making it possible to print such targets on tagboard measuring as small as 21" x 21". In any match fired on the old style paper target, hits outside the 5-ring should be scored as misses.

## NEW TROPHIES

### III. The McGinley Trophy

For the past fifteen years Thomas Atterbury McGinley has been known to the law-enforcement officers of western Pennsylvania as the host and sponsor of the annual pistol and revolver matches at Sewickley and as an enthusiastic backer of improved police marksmanship. During more recent years he has become known to pistol shooters throughout the country as the



developer and manufacturer of the Duff-Norton automatic target system, which brings the targets into firing position at the push of a button. It was, therefore, quite fitting that Mr. McGinley should select a police match at Camp Perry in which to place the trophy which bears his name.

The McGinley Trophy was presented in 1937, but was not displayed at Camp Perry until the 1938 National Matches. It is a handsome sterling silver platter of usable size, which rests on a bronze easel type mount for display purposes. It is extremely simple in design and the decorations are limited to two engraved figures of law-enforcement officers in the shooting position and with an appropriate inscription in the central panel. The medal which is awarded in this match was especially designed by Jack Lambert. The illustration is enlarged about one-third, but the medallion is one of the largest awarded at the National Matches.

At the present time this trophy is held by one of America's outstanding pistol shooters, Al Hemming of the Detroit Police Team, who fired a score of 288 x 300 to top 226 other competitors for the trophy. This score was one point under the record set by Maurice LaLonde, also of the Detroit Police Team, in winning the match in 1938.

### JUNIOR BI-WEEKLY POSTAL MATCHES

In what turned out to be practically a photo-finish, the R. O. T. C. rifle team of Xavier High School, New York City, won first honors in the initial series of Junior Bi-Weekly matches, outpointing the Munhall (Pa.) High School team by virtue of their 500 possible finish in the last match. Both teams had scored 1140's, and aggregate scores of 1997. Third place trophy went to the team representing Ligonier (Pa.) High School, which finished 20 points under the tied first and second placers.

The V. F. W. Junior Rifle Club of Spokane, Washington, holds undisputed leadership at the head of the Division "B" clubs with a point total of 760. Two teams, Indiana (Pa.) High and Malden (Mass.) High Girls tied for second with 660 points. The Indiana group outranked

with an aggregate score of 1948 against the Malden girls' 1935.

Another girls' team, this time representing the Beverly (Mass.) Club, captured top ranking in Division "C" with a perfect point total of 400. The Highland Park (Ill.) High School shooters rated the second place cup with their 380. Three teams finished at 350, with final honors for third place going to San Pedro (Calif.) High, with the teams of the Mountaineer Juniors and the Randolph-Macon Academy trailing.

First place in Division "D" goes to the second team of Austin High School, El Paso, Texas, with a point total of 190 for the four matches. Second rating went to the team representing the Wild West Post of the V. F. W. in Tacoma, Washington, and third to the Hinsdale (Ill.) Senior Scout Club. Although Hinsdale was tied with two others in the total of points, each scoring 155. Their aggregate of 1857 outstripped the 1834 of the Bolles School and 1828 of the Catonsville Junior Rifle Club.

In all, 163 teams took part in this first series, and 44 individuals made the "honor roll" of those turning in possible scores in the last match of this series, which sounds like something of a record. And remember, the second (and final) series starts off the week end of January 20, when the opening match is to be fired. That isn't far away, so entries had better be made pronto, to insure getting in before entries must be closed.

### HOLY SMOKE!

Someone, it seems, is making fun of us. That is the only way we can explain some of the errors involving our good name that occasionally break into the public print. First there was that note in one of our own home town papers mentioning us as "The National Raffle Association." Now...

Baden Powell of Takoma, Washington, who signs himself as an "Ex-member, N. R. A.", sends us a clipping from *The Takoma Times* of a few weeks back that goes the "Raffle Association" item one better. "Where," asks a *Times* reader, "can I subscribe to a magazine called THE AMERICAN RULEMAN?" Mr. Fixit, apparently one of those vaguely-identified individuals who carry on Q. & A. columns, advice to the lovelorn and what not, replied, "Any local magazine dealer. . . . The magazine is published by the National Bible Association." Selah!

### INDOOR REGISTERED TOURNAMENTS

An N. R. A. Registered Tournament during the outdoor season has become so commonplace that competitors expect matches to be so conducted. Many indoor tournament sponsors, however, evidently do not realize that this same N. R. A. Registered Tournament Plan is open to their type of competition. Such is the case, and we hope that soon the Registered Gallery Tournament will be as well known as the outdoor type.

If you wish to apply for registration of your 1940 Gallery Match send for the application blank at once. Early filing is necessary if you wish to have your tournament announced in *THE RIFLEMAN*. The same requirements are made for registering indoor matches as for the outdoor type, except that no backing cards are necessary in 50- and 75-foot rifle tournaments nor are disappearing targets required for timed- and rapid-fire in pistol matches over the same distances.

All new national records must be fired in Registered Tournaments. It is expected that within a short time it will be possible to issue a classification list based on gallery scores in the same manner as the outdoor averages are handled at present. This will be done as soon as sufficient indoor Registered Tournaments are being held annually to give a representative picture of the scores being fired.

# —so they tell us:

## RED, WHITE AND BOO

Let's give the country back to the Indians! Or rather how about giving a few pistol matches back to the civilians? We know we can't win against Hemming, Reeves, et al, in shoulder-to-shoulder or team matches, so how about some restricted civvy matches? These boys in blue who have to shoot through the NM course three or four times a week with all caliber guns, on a swell taxpayers' range, using a reloading outfit or given ammunition by the Whoosis Cartridge Company, who seem to have plenty of cash (how much does a gendarme get?) and who travel all over the country, should be good.

I actually get one night a week on a damn poor range along with thirty or more other suckers. I buy my own guns (well, well, says you), also cartridges a box at a time. I finally bought a spotting scope (the cheapest) after ten years. Our club rents a poor range because it cannot afford a better one. It's hell to find a decent range at a reasonable price.

Now they're running 4-man team matches everywhere. I ask you, wherineell does that leave the rest of the club? Warming the bench as usual—and cussing. Why the same four blue-eyed heroes winning everything? Why not 7- or 10-man teams. Here's why—one fellow admitted his team did not have five good men to go to a certain tournament where the team matches called for 5-man teams. Now, wasn't he considerate of the boys on the bench (is that sarcastic or is it?). I want a chance at a medal just the same as the top-notchers in our or any other club. I'm only human (maybe you don't think so) but hell, I couldn't even have won the Tyro classification at Perry and my average is damn near Expert. When they win in the lower brackets with Master scores, I'd say someone fumbled when the averages were made out (and how!).

Hell'n'Maria, a guy gets tired of being a good fellow and feeding the kitty all the time. You know, a small return is always appreciated. (Maybe it would be a damn good thing if I did take up archery, says you.) Well, says I, I was born under a crabapple tree, so I just have to kick. Hell, if the RIFLEMAN didn't print the same pictures of Tom, Dick and Harry winning super-rapid water pistol matches with Dolt pizzlies and Coalburner cartridges, year in and year out, I'd buy me a book on astrology and find out what the hell was wrong with Mars in the sixth concerto (nuts, says you).

After all, we poor civilians carry the load and though I'm a Republican, I call for a N.D. (Sh-sh, New Deal, but only in the pistol game). The boys around here have sworn off Perry on account of those classification scores. How about a discussion in the RIFLEMAN? (Or won't the — companies allow it?).

Will you recommend me for membership in the grouch club? Well, the pistol game is growing fast, so don't kill it for the little fellows. High Standard is sure helping a lot and is away ahead of another company that also sells handguns. It takes dynamite to move some things (and people, says I). Just another crackpot, says you! Well, we'll wait and see. Akron, Ohio. ANOTHER GROUCH.

● It seems that someone is always making us eat our words about something or other. This time it's anonymous letters. We swore an' be damned that there'd be no more of them, and printed a notice to that effect. Now comes a letter that has just enough to say that we don't want to ignore it. So . . . not setting any precedent or anything, we'll print just this one. Not that we agree with all of this par-

ticular grouch's ideas, particularly when he cracks wise about free ammo for the D—t cops, or about whether these same ammo companies are going to let us print his letter. But this is a free meeting place, where squawks may be aired without fear of censorship, so in it goes.—Ed.

## BUT LEAVE THE GLORY

With H. E. Priess' suggestion of substantial prizes to supplant place medals the writer is in favor, but recommends that descriptive data, i.e., where, when and how, still be inscribed on the ashtrays or whatever. Mr. Priess may be right or wrong in deprecating public display of honors by the winner, but competitive spirit will be thrown for a loss without commensurate returns for one's efforts.

Public proclamation is not absolutely essential to the satisfaction Richard Roe may expect in having inscribed on his set of mugs the evidence that they were won with a higher score than John Doe's, even though the latter's prize be substantially identical. Richard can retire to the privacy of his den and still get a great kick and a pack of pleasant memories from deciphering the legend on his bric-a-brac.

New Britain, Connecticut JOHN W. BERNER

## AWARDS

There has been a growing suspicion in my mind for several years that brings me to the point that I must speak out. It concerns this phase of medal awards.

Not long ago I had a friend ask to see the medals I had won shooting and after spreading them over the dining room table I was suddenly struck by the fact that there lay a lot of money that I could never put to another use than to exhibit. Certainly I am proud of them! They were won the hard way, too. The memories and associations that attach to every one are pleasant to recall and faces I might not see in retrospect without being reminded by this medal or that leaped into view. However, should I give up every medal I would still have the most valuable of all, that which no man can take from me—the memory of how, when, and against whom they were won. So I did some more thinking.

There are literally hundreds of shooters with such collections. Some would be satisfied to go right on collecting. Newcomers of course will get a thrill out of the first few medals they win. But there comes a time when another medal is, well, just one more to stick away in a drawer. It is to those shooters that I am speaking.

The awarding of merchandise has been tried with favorable results in a few instances. The drawback is of course that a man may win something for which he has no desire or use. He isn't much better off than with medals. My observation is that merchandise shoots are difficult for both management and shooter.

The plan I'm going to offer may not meet with universal approval but I honestly believe it will go a long way toward a solution. In no way will it rob the shooter and it will bring the Association even closer to competitors by opening another way to help.

My first step would be to have the N.R.A. print coupons of various valuations which could be purchased by tournament managers before the match. Should a shooter not care for medals he would be given a coupon of the value to which his place entitled him, equal to the cost of the medal. These coupons have definite value in purchasing power and by the end of a season of shooting, if the matches he attended used the plan and he placed often enough he would have accumulated enough coupons to buy a good piece of equipment thru the N.R.A. where they would be redeemed. Any coupons not used by the management would be returned for credit

to the N.R.A. Should any shooter want medals, have on display the catalog illustration of the one to be awarded and take his order, buying the medals after the shoot is over.

Of course the N.R.A. has not given this plan an OK but I'm sending it in with the hope that shooters will lend their criticism and either kill it or give the N.R.A. enough expression of their reaction that they will know its merits. Not by the Great Horn Spoon do I anticipate I have the exact plan but I do hope the thought has in it the thread of possibility.

Lafayette, Indiana.

JOHN F. HOLMES.

## . . . AND MORE AWARDS

Texas small bore riflemen will have no difficulty in recalling a hot day in July on the edge of Lake Worth when shooters and statisticians sweated toward the end of finding out who the best Southwestern shooter was. That was my first contact with the new classification system.

This new system impresses the writer in that here, at last, is a way of recognizing the beginners and those handicapped in some way in the shooting game. Here is a way of placing a premium on improvement as well as on excellence. When last year's score is beaten decisively, the Sharpshooter or Tyro gets a medal for stepping up.

Yet, there is a lack of recognition for the top-notchers. A Sharpshooter or Expert who steps out and takes a match from the Masters gets only a "1st Sharpshooter" or corresponding brassie. The Master is no longer forced to meet all comers; he competes only with other Masters. Note the number of regional shoots in which matches and aggregates have been won by shooters in ranks lower than Master.

Why not eliminate the Master Class places and medals? Perhaps even the Expert Places? Continue to offer awards in the various "restricted" classes, but put place medals in the honored position. Then if a Sharpshooter wins with top score, his medal is just as good as if he were shooting in the Master Class.

The number of place medals could be determined on a basis of the number of competitors; say a medal place for each ten competitors, or retain the present more complicated rule of a second place if there are six shooters, a third if there are 16, etc. But a place medal would represent a place regardless of class. Then, when a Sharpshooter knocks out a first or second place, he can have his choice of the place award or his class award. The non-elective award would go to the eligible shooter having the next lower score in place or class.

This would serve two broad purposes; first it would reduce the number of medals (and the cost of a match) while still offering an incentive to the lower class shooters, and second, it would place a value on an award which the present system lacks.

There were about 90 medals for 45 shooters at the Fort Worth shoot. With such a number, what possible value can any medal have? Then, too, perhaps you recall that several "first place Master class" medals, presumably of highest rank, were won with scores down two to four ranks from the actual match winner's scores. The "Masters" were having to meet only other Masters.

To recapitulate, I propose that there be awards to the top places in a match regardless of class, and awards to top scores made by shooters in Tyro, Marksman, Sharpshooter, and perhaps Expert classes. This way, a Master would have to win a place to get his brassie.

To my notion, no self respecting Master can take exception to such an arrangement, and the shooters below Master class still get the benefit of the 1939 classification system.

While this general idea is original with me, I hope the thought has been previously and variously expressed. Perhaps a little discussion along this line will enable some measure of progress to be made before the 1940 Regionals get under way.

Houston, Texas.

PAUL W. KLIPSCH.

# Tournament Reviews

## PACIFIC SOUTHWEST SMALL BORE TOURNAMENT

Tom Dunlap of Glendale loaded up the old pea shooter on November 18 and proceeded to put on one of the finest exhibitions of small bore marksmanship ever witnessed in outdoor competition on the West Coast.

Tom's grand aggregate of 2791 out of a possible 2800 in seven 40-shot events including four metallic and three any sight courses is most impressive, considering the characteristic tough conditions of the Glendale range. In addition, Dunlap teamed up with his mates, Ollie Wagg, Bill Ridings, and Wally Robbins to decisively outclass the field in the four-man team championship and win the Glendale News Press Trophy.

Competitors enjoyed two days of marvelous weather, clear skies and comfortable temperature with slight breezes. Of the fifty-two competitors entering the matches, seven went home with big fat turkeys won by drawings in the individual events, each competitor in each match receiving a free chance on a bird. Johnny Miller of Los Angeles, 1938 titlist and a member of the victorious Pershing Trophy team, came in under the wire in second place with a score of 2784. Otto Marckmann of Pasadena took third place, score 2776, Wilbur Houghton, Glendale fourth with 2772 and Roy Gradle of Santa Barbara fifth with 2770.

Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Hatfield, N. R. A. observer, Jack Root, Executive Officer and Russ Eifler, Chief Scorer. Jack Cornell, the old war horse of many tournaments, was on hand as Chief Statistical Officer. These men all deserve much praise for the splendid handling of the tournament.—W. L. ROBBINS.

## GALVESTON SMALL BORE SHOOT

Attendance at the Island's first registered small bore meet was gratifying, comparing favorably with tournaments of longer standing. Over 40 small bore artists from Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas gathered on the Galveston Rifle and Pistol Club's lawn to match wits against a tricky Gulf breeze and a shimmering mirage.

The Galveston Club members are to be complimented for the smoothness and order with which the match was run. All participants appreciated the efficiency of the statistical office under the direction of Mr. C. F. McCubbin of Dallas.

The old maestro from Dallas, Thurman Randle, kept enough shots in the groove to win the aggregate with a 1585, followed closely by Willet Kuhn of Houston with 1584 and Paul W. Klipsch, also of Houston with 1583.

Jim McCubbin of Dallas won the 50-yard metallic with a 398, with Tom Anselin of Houston second and Klipsch third. Kuhn won the any sight Dewar with 396 in which event W. H. Womack of Shreveport was second with a 395, thereby vindicating himself after the Class B award he collected in the first match. A. R. Havlik of Houston was third. The third match was a metallic sight Dewar with C. N. Wynkoop of Tulsa topping the list with a 396, trailed by Randle and Klipsch. The last course, any sights at 100 yards, saw the only possible of the day when Willet Kuhn out-tricked a dying wind and soupy mirage to punch out a 400 with 29 X's, with Randle and Klipsch again taking second and third.

Awards were made in Class B to W. H. Womack, A. O. Reuter, Mrs. Joe Welch, Dave Bowie, Joe Welch, Mrs. Marie Robertson, Herbert Rehfeld, Frank Robertson, W. F. McManus, Jim McCubbin, and J. C. Burget.

Wynkoop's win in the third, in spite of a penalty for cross fire, exhibited fine control under pressure, for it must have seemed that everybody on the line was shooting on his target; he had a total of 24 shots for the scorer to unscramble in one stage. Numerous cross-fires marred scores but the small target numbers could

not be blamed for the acts of one competitor, who, shooting on target 8 in one match, kept right on shooting at target 8 after having been assigned target 9 in the next match.

Houston's Bayou Rifletes put in their appearance to bring up the ratio of lady shooters and to cop their share of the awards. Resplendent in maroon slacks, green trimmed maroon jackets and green jockey caps, they cost the photographers a few extra shots.

Adding another event to the Texas program of small bore tournaments, it is expected to make this shoot an annual affair where the shooters of the Gulf area may enjoy the vagaries of coastal breezes over one of the most attractive ranges in the South.

## WEST TEXAS PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The first day of the West Texas Pistol Championships, fired October 14 and 15, came to a close with Charles Askins, Jr., as usual walking away with most of the honors, although at times hard pressed by J. N. Woody of Stanton, Texas, and L. P. McCasland of the Texas State Police. Askins' first places included .22 slow, .22 National Match Course, center-fire rapid, .22 timed-fire and .22 rapid. Howard Peters, El Paso Police, took top rating in the center-fire slow-fire event and Woody came into his own in the center-fire timed-fire match.

In Sunday's events, the Border Patrol made a clean sweep, winning eight of the nine matches programmed, the single match they missed being the two-man team affair, which fell to Woody and McCasland. Not to be entirely out of the running, Askins teamed with Bill Farnsworth of the sponsoring El Paso Pistol Club to take second rating. Askins' string of wins gave him the west Texas Championship title along with his five individual events, but he waived his right to the trophies and medals, passing them on to the runners-up.

## FLORIDA WEST COAST SMALL BORE TOURNAMENT

Despite what the Floridians call "chilly" weather, thirty riflemen from various clubs throughout Florida and Georgia attended the West Coast Registered Small Bore Tournament conducted by the Florida State Rifle Association. The tournament was held at the Marymont range, Clearwater, on Sunday, November 5. T. F. Bridgland, N. R. A. director for Florida, acted as referee and E. A. Comer, St. Petersburg, as Executive Officer.

Two Georgia and six Florida cities were represented at the all-day program which opened with a 50-meter metallic sight match. This 40-shot go-round was won with a total score of 395 by F. B. Archer, Miami. V. O. Wehle, St. Petersburg, scored 394 for second place and Ed Wayland, Miami, took third spot with 393. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded.

The Dewar metallic sight match was won easily by G. W. Lewallen, St. Petersburg, whose 396 with 21 X's copped the gold medal. L. W. Abrams, Clearwater, placed second, scoring 396 with 19 X's. Mrs. J. C. Symmes of Atlanta took third honors with a score of 395 and 21 X's. Second and third places were awarded silver and bronze medals.

V. E. Gregory of St. Petersburg, L. W. Abrams of Clearwater and F. E. Bryson of Jacksonville, took first, second and third places respectively in the Dewar any sight match which followed. Individual scores were: Gregory, 397-17 X's; Abrams, 395-25 X's, and Bryson, 395-18 X's.

The fourth event, any sights at 200 yards, was taken by Ed Wayland, Miami, with a score of 188. Abrams placed second with 187 and John Wahlman, St. Petersburg, placed third, scoring 186.

Match number five, the Florida State Championship, an aggregate of Matches 1, 2, 3 and 4, was won by Abrams who, though not having won any of the individual events, placed high in each match to amass sufficient points to win the aggregate. His total score of 1369 placed the Florida State Rifle Championship crown upon his head and gave him the trophy and a gold medal as well. V. O. Wehle's total of 1356 gave him second place and a silver medal. Third honors and a bronze medal went to F. P. Archer, Miami.—T. F. BRIDGLAND.

## PACIFIC STATES PISTOL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The splendid Fort Funston range, featured on the photo page of this issue of THE RIFLEMAN, was the scene on October 14th and 15th of the firing of the Pacific States Pistol Championship matches, with the San Francisco Traffic Police Revolver club acting the role of host. As many as 86 individuals took part in the more popular of the program's twelve events.

Starting gun of the tournament was the N. M. Course team match, which fell to the United Revolver Club group with a five-man total of 1358. Five-man is not exactly a correct title for this match, since attractive young Gloria Jacobs, feminine pride of West Coast pistol ranges, turned in high score for the team, besting next best scorer by a full ten points picked up at the slow-fire stage, where she turned in a 95. C. Gustin came out ahead in the Master class of the .22 N. M. Course individual event with a 286 total. The fun of topping the crowd must have been lost however in the face of a sizzling 294 registered by G. Curo, first placing expert.

In the 20-shot single stage matches, K. A. Wilson started the ball rolling in the .22 slow event by winning with a 189 tally, and Gloria Jacobs took the honors by leading the pack in with a 199 timed-fire with the .22's, just seven points ahead of her pappy, incidentally. Not satisfied with her share of the limelight, Gloria proceeded to pull the same trick in the .22 rapid match, annexing first place with a 197 total. No telling how far this sharpshooting gal will go. Gustin came back into the win column in the .45 N. M. Course event with a 273.

The next of the team matches, .38's over the Camp Perry Course, went to the home boys as the San Francisco Traffic Club first team took the lead with a 1410 score. Getting back to the individual matches, and along with them, to Gloria Jacobs, we find this pistol-toting gal taking the boys into camp with the .38, said taking into camp consisting of a 281 over the N. M. Course, with pappy H. R. Jacobs tying her, but outranked 95 to 90 on the rapid stage. Paul Wormser managed to break the Jacobs luck long enough to nab top honors in the .38 slow event with a 183, and stayed in the top line to also take the first place medal for timed-fire, scoring 193. Gloria came right back, however, to capture top ranking for her 184 rapid-fire, once again only a slim margin ahead of her father.

Oddly enough, Gloria did not take the Pacific States All-Around title, which fell to C. Gustin's consistent performance. Paul Wormser trotted into second place, and below him, Gloria, whose few losses had cost her just enough points to put her out of the aggregate race.

## NON-REGISTERED EVENTS

**PENNSYLVANIA—A Philadelphia Banquet.** In the ordinary course of human events almost every shooter attends a dinner and meeting where league or tournament prizes are given to the fortunate winners. From thirty to two hundred usually attend and a pleasant evening is spent listening to speeches and seeing our lucky brethren leave the speakers table laden with plaques, trophies, both large and small cups as well as the ever popular medals. The first two or three such banquets are fun but



after that they lag in interest and usually attendance drops almost to the vanishing point.

If you want to see the other type, the one where attendance is growing, where tickets at \$1.50 each have to be limited to keep the crowd to no more than 600, go to the one in Philadelphia held each November by the Police Revolver League of that city and the Eastern Police Pistol League. You will enjoy the fine steak dinner served, the lack of long speeches and most assuredly enjoy the six or seven acts of as good vaudeville as you can see at almost any theater in the country. Over three hundred awards are given team and individual winners of the two leagues and the awarding is handled so efficiently that little time is taken although winners are given full credit for their achievement.

One league, the Eastern Police, fires over the Army "L" training course and was led by Philadelphia Police Team No. 1, averaging 1478 x 1500 for 18 matches during the 26 week league season. High individual average award went to John Rhoads of the Philadelphia Police who went through 24 matches with an average of 298 x 300.

The Philadelphia Police League fires the standard National Match Course and the Philadelphia Motor Bandit Patrol Team finished on top averaging 1304 x 1500, Aaron Cartes of the 4th Division taking top individual with 267.

A successful season was reported and was topped off by a most successful dinner. We hope many more of the same are enjoyed.

**NEW MEXICO—Resume of 1939 Season.** New Mexico rifle and pistol shooters closed a very enjoyable and successful year of target shooting with the firing of the Santa Fe Pistol Tournament on September 24, 1939. Target shooting in New Mexico has advanced far in the last few years, with the New Mexico Rifle and Pistol Association (under the able direction of Mr. B. L. Smith as secretary) conducting a well planned and conducted program of matches. The matches of the State Association have been sufficiently diversified to afford every shooter, whether he prefers big-bore, small-bore or pistol, an opportunity to demonstrate his prowess with his chosen weapon.

The well planned program of matches and the resulting encouragement of shooters to practice for and fire in such matches, has already begun to pay dividends. New Mexico's civilian and National Guard rifle teams at Camp Perry in 1939 both were able to place in Class B in the National Team Match—something that had not happened previously, to the writer's knowledge. Also, Paul Wright of Silver City, one of our civilians at Perry, was a member of the International Dewar Team.

The following is a brief summary of the results of the various matches fired during 1939:

Gallery rifle match—Winning team: Carlsbad Rifle Club; High individuals: H. Broderick, Carlsbad, Ed. Harrington, Alamogordo.

Gallery pistol match—Winning team: Santa Fe Rifle Club; High individuals: L. D. Parker, Roswell, J. E. Stephenson, Santa Fe.

Coronado Cup Match (.30 caliber)—Winning team: Duke City Rifle Association, Albuquerque; High individuals: C. T. Griswold, Albuquerque, Ed. Harrington, Alamogordo.

State Championship rifle match (.30 caliber, National Match Course)—Winning team: Duke City Rifle Association, Albuquerque; High individuals: C. R. Hiatt, Albuquerque, A. B. Rodney, New Mexico Military Institute.

Small Bore Tournament—50-yard match: Paul Wright, Silver City; 100-yard match: Tode Brenneman, Roswell; Dewar Course: C. Packert, Clovis; Dewar any sights: Tode Brenneman, Roswell; Aggregate: Tode Brenneman, Roswell.

Pioneer Pistol Match (.38 National Match Course)—Winning team: Santa Fe Rifle Club; High individuals: L. D. Parker, Roswell, Tode Brenneman, Roswell.

.22 Caliber Pistol Match—Winning team: Santa Fe Rifle Club; High individuals: L. D. Parker, Roswell, J. E. Stephenson, Santa Fe.

All-Around Aggregate—Tode Brenneman, Roswell.

**NEW JERSEY—Lakewood "Mothball" Match.** The Lakewood Rifle Club, of which genial Al Ferber is the travelling minister of good will at almost any shoot you attend here in the East, seems to have fallen hard for the "mothball" target, as the relatively new Expert target has come to be called. Their first indoor shoot, December 3, on the 50-yard Expert target drew as many as 55 entries in a single event, pretty well proving the growing popularity of this target. John Kolbus' 296 led the field in the 30 shot prone match, metallic sights. What interested us more even than that winning score, however, was the 261 garnered by eight-year-old Audrey Bockman, next youngest member of "The Shootinest Family."

The same course but with any sights went to Frank Coyle's 298, and only one point behind was a woman, Mrs. C. Pendergast. An aggregate of matches one and two fell to K. Hankins with a 592 total, leading John Kolbus by two points. The final event, a two-man team event, with scores in match one counting, was won by Hankins, who teamed with J. Jensen to gross a total of 589 for the 60 shots. A junior class event was taken by W. Bahrenburg, with 292.

**HAWAII—Territorial Association Annual Matches.** As usual in Hawaiian small bore competition, teams representing the 27th Infantry finished one, two, in the fight November 18 and 19 for the Bausch and Lomb Trophy, with the first team grossing a total of 7737 points to take the Territorial five-man team championship, against 7717 piled up by the 27th second team. The team of the Oahu Rifle and Pistol Club came into third position, two below the second place group. Winner of the individual championship crown was Sgt. Southard of the 27th, who scored a 1570 total of the possible 1600, leading Jackson of the Oahu Club by a six point margin.

Individual matches fell to Sgt. Buckrod of the 27th, whose 388 score topped the 50-meter individual competition, Perry of the Oahu Club, with 394 in the 100-yard event, Jackson, another Oahu member, for his score of 395 over the Dewar Course, and to Sgt. Ady of the 27th, who turned in a 397 to take the 50-yard individual. The final event, a two-man team match, fell to Jackson and Anderson, representing the Oahu group, with an aggregate of 780 for the pair.

**INDIANA—Henry County Rifle Championships.** The fifth annual firing of the Henry County small bore rifle championship on October 8 attracted 26 Indiana small borers, and a total of 93 entries were made in the eight event match schedule. I. Schott of Batesville led off by taking the 50-yard any match with the only possible recorded. Ward Ellison of New Castle took top honors in the 100-yard any event, and another New Castle shooter, Clyde Dickerson, led the pack in the 50-yard iron match. C. W. Henlein, Batesville, came out on top in the 100-yard iron sight match. Clyde Dickerson took another first in the Dewar Course match and finished his winning streak by nabbing first place in the aggregate and to climax his run of luck, teamed up with Virgil Garnett to take the two-man team event. The final match, 50-yard metallic, fell to Ruth Cory of New Castle.

**NEW YORK—Stock Exchange Invitation Matches.** Jamaica High School's rifle team took over the fourteenth annual New York Stock Exchange Invitation Rifle Match, fired on the Manhattan School of Firearms range, Saturday, December 2. Jamaica's team of William Larson, Fred Kuvecke, John Bracci, Warren Dein, Allan Seibert and Captain Robert Jaenisch piled up 1033 points for a comfortable lead over Brooklyn Tech's 985, which gave last year's winners second place. Valley Stream Central High School held down third position with 975.

Outstanding in these matches is the hoodooed performance of the St. Francis Xavier teams. Last year Sergeant Van Deusen's boys set an unofficial record in practice over the two position course, blew up for this match and then recouped by taking the Connecticut gallery matches. This year, true to form, they struggled

up to fifth place, after having won all of the preliminary matches they had fired in their class thus far.

Harold Toleman of Far Rockaway led the individual scorers with 85 and 98 totals for a 183. In all, eight high schools represented by 13 teams made up the annual tourney.

**CALIFORNIA—30-caliber Match at Pasadena.** On December 3 the Crown City Rifle and Revolver Club marksmen beat the Pasadena Marine Reserves of Company B at their own game when they won the .30-caliber shoot with the service men, scoring 833 of 900 possible points to the Marines' 800. Outstanding marksman of the day was Henry Kirchner, who set the early pace by taking the first event for the Crown City shooters, offhand, with a 48 tally. Kirchner then took high rank in the sitting and kneeling matches, losing only one point for a 49. Doyle of the Marines was second high in the offhand match with a 46 and Kirchner was top for the day with an aggregate total of 147.

## Coming Events

### CALIFORNIA

**February 11:** 5th Annual Individual Off-Hand Rifle Matches, Sacramento, California. Sponsored by the Capital City Rifle & Revolver Club. For programs write Ray Murphy, 2753 Riverside Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.

### CONNECTICUT

**January 7:** Small Bore Rifle Match, New Haven, Connecticut. Sponsored by the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs write Ward C. Hunt, Woodmont, Connecticut.

**January 21:** Pistol and Revolver Match, New Haven, Connecticut. Sponsored by the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs write Ward C. Hunt, Woodmont, Connecticut.

**February 4:** Small Bore Rifle Match, New Haven, Connecticut. Sponsored by the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs write Ward C. Hunt, Woodmont, Connecticut.

**February 10:** Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association Annual Meeting, New Haven, Conn.

**March 1-2-3:** Gallery Championship Match, New Haven, Connecticut. Sponsored by the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs write Ward C. Hunt, Woodmont, Connecticut.

**March 17:** Small Bore Rifle Match, New Haven, Connecticut. Sponsored by the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs write Ward C. Hunt, Woodmont, Connecticut.

**April 7:** Pistol and Revolver Match, New Haven, Connecticut. Sponsored by the Connecticut State Rifle and Revolver Association. For programs write Ward C. Hunt, Woodmont, Connecticut.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

**February 22:** 3rd Annual District of Columbia Championship Rifle Match, Washington, D. C. Sponsored by the Marine Corps Headquarters Rifle Club. For programs write Arthur G. Hamilton, Room 3321 Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

### FLORIDA

**March 6-10:** National Mid-Winter Small Bore Tournament, St. Petersburg, Florida. For programs write T. F. Bridgland, 2742 Second Avenue, South, St. Petersburg, Florida.

**March 12-16 inc.:** National Mid-Winter Pistol Tournament, Tampa, Florida. Sponsored by the Floridian Pistol Club. For programs write C. A. Brown, Hotel Thomas Jefferson, Tampa, Florida.

**March 19-23:** Flamingo Open Pistol Tournament, Coral Gables, Florida. Sponsored by the Palmetto Pistol Club. For programs write A. T. Kelly, Jr., P. O. Box 43, Coral Gables, Florida.

### ILLINOIS

**February 3-10:** Navy Pier Rifle and Pistol Tournament, Chicago, Illinois. For programs write Russell Wiles, Jr., 5830 Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## INDIANA

**January 21:** Annual Indoor Rifle and Pistol Matches, Richmond, Indiana. Sponsored by the Old Trails Rifle and Pistol Club. For programs write J. Y. Little, 340 S. W. Third Street, Richmond, Indiana.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**January 20-21:** Fifth Annual Team and Individual Pistol Matches, Beverly, Massachusetts. Sponsored by the Beverly Rifle and Revolver Club. For programs write David C. McNeill, 33 Beckford Street, Beverly, Massachusetts.

**February 25:** 7th Annual Team and Individual Rifle Matches, Beverly, Massachusetts. Sponsored by the Beverly Rifle and Revolver Club. For programs write David C. McNeill, 33 Beckford Street, Beverly, Massachusetts.

**April 6:** 5th Annual Team and Individual Junior Rifle Matches, Beverly, Massachusetts. Sponsored by the Beverly Rifle and Revolver Club. For programs write David C. McNeill, 33 Beckford Street, Beverly, Massachusetts.

## MINNESOTA

**\* February 11:** Minneapolis Registered Pistol Tournament. Sponsored by the First National Rifle & Pistol Club and Univ. of Minn. Rifle Club. For programs write George J. Kuch, First Nat. Bank & Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

## NEW JERSEY

**January 7:** Swiss Rifle Association Presidents Match, Union City, New Jersey. Sponsored by the Swiss Rifle Association. For programs write Walter Tanner, 119 Hobart Street, Ridgefield Park, New Jersey.

**January 28:** 5th Annual 50-Yard Indoor Championship Match, New Brunswick, New Jersey. Sponsored by the New Brunswick Rifle and Pistol Club. For programs write W. F. Bley, 101 Haverford Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

**May 24-25:** Wilburtha Pistol Tournament, Wilburtha, New Jersey. Sponsored by the New Jersey State Police.

## NEW YORK

**\* January 20-21:** 5th Annual Niagara Frontier Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Buffalo, New York. Sponsored by the Buffalo Revolver and Rifle Club. For programs write C. M. Bickers, 187 Leroy Avenue, Buffalo, New York.

**February 17:** Annual Indoor Pistol Match, Roslyn, Long Island, New York. Sponsored by the Roslyn Rifle and Revolver Club. For programs write S. E. Ellis, 26 Kennworth Road, Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

## OHIO

**January 13-14:** 2nd Annual Anthony Wayne 50-foot Indoor Matches, Toledo, Ohio. For programs write W. E. Lytle, Box 639, C. S., Toledo, Ohio.

**February 10-11:** 3rd Annual Indoor Match, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sponsored by the Mariemont Rifle & Pistol Club. For programs write Orville W. Jones, 2810 Losantville Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**February 24-25:** 15th Annual Mid-West Small Bore Rifle Tournament, Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio. Sponsored by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association. For programs write Miles E. Goll, 119 Forest Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

**March 9-10:** North Central Ohio Gallery Tournament, Ashland, Ohio. Sponsored by the Ashland Rifle and Pistol Club. For programs write Stuart M. Martin, Ashland, Ohio.

**\* March 31:** 15th Annual Mid-West Pistol Tournament, Columbus, Fort Hayes, Ohio. Sponsored by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association. For programs write Miles E. Goll, 119 Forest Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

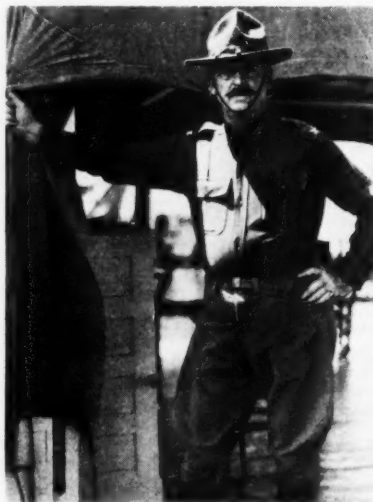
**April 13-14:** 9th Annual Ohio Rifle Team Tournament, Columbus, Fort Hayes, Ohio. Sponsored by the Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association. For programs write Miles E. Goll, 119 Forest Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

## WISCONSIN

**January 8:** Annual Indoor Mid-Winter Roundup Tournament, Brodhead, Wisconsin. Sponsored by the Southern Wisconsin Rifle League. For programs write Lawrence E. Allshouse, 1041 Oak Street, Beloit, Wisconsin.

\* Indicates Registered Tournaments.

## OBITUARIES



### COL. OSMUN LATROBE

Colonel Osmun Latrobe, U. S. Cavalry, died at Walter Reed General Hospital, in the national capital, on December 6th, 1939. He was probably one of the best loved as well as most colorful of the long line of National Match Executive Officers. Colonel Latrobe served as Assistant Executive Officer under Colonel Hu Myers in 1929 and handled the National Matches as Executive Officer in 1930 and 1931.

Essentially a field soldier, Colonel Latrobe had never fired on a National Match Rifle Team, but had hunted over a great part of the United States, in the Philippines and in China. While on duty at Camp Perry, he spent the greater portion of his time on the firing lines and on Commercial Row in personal contact with the shooters, range personnel and commercial representatives.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 8, 1874, he later attended the University of Pennsylvania with the idea of becoming an architect. At the age of twenty-one, however, his sympathies were aroused for the Cubans in their rebellion against Spain, and from May, 1896, until May, 1898, he served as a Captain of Artillery in the Cuban Insurgent Army under General Calixto Garcia. In May, 1898, he was commissioned a Captain in the Fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Later detailed as aide de camp to Major General James H. Wilson, commanding the First Division of the First Army Corps, he participated in the entire campaign in Puerto Rico. At the end of hostilities he requested transfer back to his old regiment in Cuba, where he remained until the summer of 1899. He was then commissioned a Captain in the Puerto Rican Regiment of Infantry, where he remained until 1901, when he was commissioned in the Regular Army as a First Lieutenant of Cavalry and assigned to the Eighth Cavalry on duty in Cuba. A year later he returned to the United States with his regiment, but in May, 1905, was ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served for two years. After three more years in the United States, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, he returned to the Philippines in 1911, where he was active in the organization and training of the Philippine Scouts.

In 1916 he was ordered back to the United States to join the Thirteenth Cavalry on the Punitive Expedition into Mexico.

During the World War he served at Plattsburg Barracks, then with the Eighty-second Division at Camp Gordon, Georgia, and in France, returning to the United States in August, 1918, to take command of the 42nd U. S. Infantry in the newly organized 12th Division at Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

He returned to duty with the Cavalry in August, 1922, serving at Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Riley, Kansas, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and Fort Meade, South Dakota, before reporting for duty at the Office of Chief of Cavalry in Washington in January, 1928.

While on duty in Washington he served as aide to President Coolidge on several occasions and became a close personal friend of the President.

Colonel Latrobe was retired from the Regular Service for age on August 31, 1938. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Maria L. Latrobe.

### HARRY N. HALL

Harry N. Hall, 69, old-timer trapshooter, for many years representing the Peters Cartridge Company. Murdered November 15 near his home in Albany, Georgia.

Victim of a hold-up attack, Mr. Hall died at his home shortly after the incident. Born in Gainesville, Georgia, January 8, 1870, Mr. Hall had for many years been a professional trapshooter, though at the time of his death, he was with the Georgia State Highway Department. He is survived by his wife and three children.

### A. L. FINLAY

A. L. Finlay, 38, Portland, Oregon, popular member of the Oregon Gun Club and an officer of the Oregon State Rifle and Pistol Association. Died of a sudden heart attack, November 24.

Mr. Finlay was an ardent guncrank and probably the finest gun mechanic in the Northwest. Under his leadership as president of the Oregon Gun Club, it attained a membership of nearly 100, became second largest club in Portland. In his passing the fraternity has lost a fine friend and true sportsman.—L. T. ST. CLAIR.

## STOLEN GUNS

M-23D Savage Hornet rifle, serial unknown, stolen November 25th from store of Freddie's Doughnut Company, Niagara Falls, New York. Notify Fred Maier, 1683 Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

Bausch & Lomb prismatic spotting scope, green serial 230196. Owner's name engraved on barrel of scope, under eyepiece. Stolen November 12th from car of E. J. Swenson, 7533 Maie Ave., Los Angeles, California.

Winchester M-71, caliber .348, new. Stolen from owner's car December 9th in Marienville, Pennsylvania. For any information to E. W. Bradley, 1116 3rd Ave., Brackenridge, Pennsylvania.

## CHALLENGES

The Searles Lake Rifle Club, Trona, California, is interested in arranging postal matches with other clubs for the current season. Would prefer four-man teams, three position. Arrangements may be made by writing Myron W. Colony, Sec'y-Treas., Box 596, Trona, California.

The rifle team of the Cape Vincent Fish and Game Club would like postal matches with any team in the country, conditions as follows: 50-foot gallery, 4 positions, any sights or metallic, 5 or 10 shots in each position, 10 men to shoot, 5 high to count. Would also like shoulder-to-shoulder matches with teams within 100 mile radius of this town. Interested teams contact Donald Handley, Cape Vincent, New York.

The rifle team of the Connecticut State Teachers College at New Haven is interested in wire or postal matches with any other small college. Contact Stuart G. Sears, 794 Quinipiac Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

The Cornwall Rifle Club, Cornwall, New York, wishes postal matches with teams in the United States. Would prefer prone, ten men to fire, five high to count, 75 feet, any sights. Scores at present average 950 to 960. Interested clubs contact H. H. Tryon, The Black Rock Forest, Cornwall on the Hudson, New York.

# DOPE BAG - - -

Conducted by F. C. NESS

**Warnings Again.** It has become necessary to caution our readers again about becoming reckless either through carelessness or through ignorance of gun-strength limitations. When caution or judgment fail to attend reloading, the handloader is in grave danger of wrecking his rifle and even of seriously injuring himself. Some people are so constituted that they are incapable of making fine distinctions, others simply do not know what great differences little errors of omission or commission create when a full-power rifle load is involved. Observe the rules laid down by the Ideal Handbook and Naramore's Manual, on handloading, and follow the instructions in the Belding & Mull Handbook; but when in doubt about some obscure possibility, *don't gamble.* NEVER TAKE UNNECESSARY CHANCES!

In the past few months several accidents have been reported, and the D.C.M. office has been collecting the remains of wrecked military rifles or the details of their demise which involves all arms sold to N. R. A. members by that office, not excluding the modern heat-treated Model-1903 Springfield, the husky Model-1917 action made of nickel steel and that very rugged Springfield Sporter, formerly made for sale to our members.

Several of these wrecks have been tracked down through the persistent efforts of Major Parks who, in some instances, has found the "play-boys" were blithely proof-firing their guns from their shoulders with fearsome handloads which, since the accident, were calculated to develop in the neighborhood of 100,000 pounds pressure per square inch! This should have been predetermined and would have been had the injured one used thought in place of reckless daring. Had he studied rather than gambled protective gray-matter instead of destructive dynamite would have been employed. We hope to print the story of these wrecks with illustrations in an early issue.

In my own mail I see an occasional report about complex jigsaws of myriad rifle pieces created by duplex rifle loads on the loose. In reporting on such loads we were not very specific except about *not* recommending such practice. In fact, we have not experimented with combination loads and it is unlikely that we shall without a long string tied to the trigger. This we have consistently repeated to hopeful correspondents. However, some of our readers did try the combination loads which we described in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* and more than one came to grief because their guns came apart. We heard about this just recently.

Good fellows like Ralph H. Pike, the genius of the Self-Setting Trigger, and such as the well-informed Mr. Gerry do not have any particular difficulty with the unconventional multiple handloads which they design, concoct and develop, but it appears their would-be emulators do, sometimes; once being too much in such cases. In fact, or according to friend Gebby, one customer who tried to duplicate Pike's six-ply combination load in the .27 Roberts caliber, became sadder when he wrecked his Model-70 Winchester, but not any wiser, because he took it for a challenge and repeated the load, wreckage and all, using a second Model-70 rifle. It may be he is a baseball fan imbued with the idea that *three* times makes out, and no less.

Another warning worthy of the space is the old one about keeping modern shotgun loads out of laminated, twist or Damascus barrels which are those smooth bores made, before the 1914 World War (they haven't been made since), of iron and steel twisted and welded together. In laboratories I have seen definite flaws in such barrels, even and beautiful though they were on the surface to the unaided eye. Such flaws and weakened welds are treacherously

waiting for the psychological moment to claim a thumb or finger from the hand of the unwary optimist who insists on using quick-thrust, modern, 4-ton loads of smokeless powder in a barrel designed for slow-peak blackpowder.

About three times a month we tell owners of such pretty brown barrels not to do it; or those letter writers who are insistent about the uncommon heft and strength of their own particular Damascus barrels (because they have already tried smokeless loads) are told to get the heaviest modern loads on the market and prove the gun from an adequate shelter with the aid of a long string. It is futile to suggest shotgun proof cartridges which develop 15,000 per square inch, because then there could be no status quo; no pretty Belgian-barreled fowling pieces left for embellishing the gun-rack display or decorating the den. When I dropped in on Phil Sharpe last month he showed me the finest specimens of twist-barrel samples I have seen in a single lot, also some with blown-out holes, and some photos of maimed hands which made me shudder.

**Indoor Practice.** At this time of the year gallery target ranges and indoor leagues are going strong. The model N.R.A. 50-foot .22-caliber fluorescent-illuminated range here in Washington is no exception. It is right downtown near Union Station over the Atlas garage on the corner of North Capitol and "G" Streets. Why not drop in while you are in the National Capital? The N. R. A. staff boys use it every week as a group member of the local indoor rifle league. The team-shooting hour begins at 8 P.M., but before that you can find an open target almost any time during any week-day afternoon, with rifles, ammunition and a permanent floor mat available.

Such indoor practice, with its 3-position order, emphasizes the fact that there are desirable rifles other than the big-stock, heavy-barrel, long contraptions which we chose for outdoor prone work. Especially in the standing and kneeling positions do we develop a new respect and even a fondness for standard-weight and even for light-weight rifles; just which of the two classes is favored depends upon the weight, physique or training of the individual. What I mean is that the 3-position schedule of firing makes the shooter prefer the 417½ Stevens over the 417 Stevens, the standard 52 Winchester over the heavy-barrel Marksman 52 and the latter over the 52W Bull Gun and even the M-75 Winchester and new 7¼-pound 52 Sporter over the standard 52 Winchester target rifle. For the standing position particularly, I prefer the low-cost Remington single-shot bolt-actions to their heavy barrel Model-37 which is so well designed for outdoor prone work.

I want to add a personal prediction, and that is a sincere belief that if all such 3-position shooters had the opportunity they would adopt a new design of rifle. Norman G. Albre and his Bullette gun gave me this idea. Never have I held a rifle so comfortably in offhand positions as this unconventional design, illustrated last month in the *Dope Bag*. The reason, I believe, is a concentration of weight or a compactness which makes the rifle a part of the shooter.

Years ago I publicly argued this way for short-barrel pistols and revolvers, maintaining that, like a lump, they became a definite part of the hand and tended to eliminate all inadvertent movements normally caused by wrist-joint, hand and fingers, leaving only arm and body movements. Then, with the body arranged comfortably and deliberately aligned with the target, all that remained as a requirement was to have or to develop shoulder and arm muscles merely to support the weight of the weapon at arm's length. The same thing applies to a compact rifle designed like the Albre Bullette which vir-

tually becomes an integral part of the shooter's body, and then the marksman has the comparatively easy job of merely aiming his relatively stable body in offhand positions. Think it over; and arms designers please copy.

For those who must pay for their sins by working irregular hours, extra hours or after hours and for those who have no regular indoor ranges available, I want to suggest that they provide a small-bore range for offhand practice at home in basement or attic. A range as short as 25 feet is practical because targets correctly reduced for that distance are available for the rifle and for the pistol including also rapid-fire targets for the .22 handgun.

A .22-bullet backstop can be made of three iron or steel plates. The main one should be sloped toward the gun at an angle of from 45 to 60 degrees, with its top edge forward, of course, and with the other two plates on the sides as wings to stop bullet fragments. If .22-Short disintegrating ammunition is used there will be but little splatter, if any, and no possibility of a ricochet. These special .22-Short gallery loads are distinguished by descriptive names, such as Kant Splash, Splatter-Proof, Krumble Ball, etc. The sloping plate must end in a shallow box on the floor, bench or table to hold the sand which is used to catch the bullets deflected by the sloped plate.

Another way is to use a large box and fill it with sand. An ammunition case with a lid on is fine for this purpose. The target side will soon be shot out and this must be anticipated by fitting a thick sheet of rubber inside before pouring in the sand. Bullet holes in the rubber will close themselves to confine the sand. Commercial bullet traps take the place of home-made stops at reasonable cost. Mart Taylor (see *Dope Bag*) makes one at \$10.00 which will handle the .38 Special loads and catch all bullets, which can be melted down for bullet metal if you have a mold, or collected for sale if you do not reload. We used the Taylor trap at 50 yards to catch our machine-rest groups of bullets from .22-and-.38-caliber handguns. It handled everything fine until we fired Highway Patrol 110-grain metal piercers of Peters and Remington make. These pesky metal gougers dented the Taylor back plate which was inclined at angle of 45° or less.

Ever since they were first made I have been using with every satisfaction the X-ring Centrifugal bullet trap in my own basement. It stands on its own tripod in the corner of my work shop and I fire diagonally across the basement and through the doorway of the work shop. It has a protected, clip, target holder and a shielded light at top and bottom for even illumination of the target. In back is a tin can for catching bullets destined for our melting pot. The can is there only for convenience because the bullets would harmlessly drop to the floor without it, all the velocity and energy of the bullet being expended within the spiral trap before making its exit at the bottom of the extreme rear and behind the large entrance funnel. These are still made in light and heavy-duty models by X-ring Products of Peoria, Illinois. There is another practical bullet trap made by Koehler Brothers of Saginaw, Michigan, which I have not tried, and one by Caswell Target Carriers, Anoka, Minnesota.

Suitable targets can be obtained from dealers. I get my 25-foot rapid-fire pistol targets and 25-foot rifle targets from the Zeppelin Arms Company, and my official N.R.A. 25-foot pistol target for .22-caliber slow-fire from the National Target & Supply Company. These targets are desirable because scores can be directly compared with those obtained on other standard targets over other ranges. The important thing, however, is to have a convenient place for practice.



Mufflers are necessary for such home shooting in certain neighborhoods, because the .22 Long Rifle cartridge is pretty noisy, particularly in revolvers and short pistols. A row of sacks, rugs, canvas, drapes, oilcloth or rubber sheets or old clothes, hung over the gun and forward, near both sides of the muzzle will help to dampen the sharp report. I found such an arrangement, about five feet deep and beginning at my hand, to be quite effective in modifying the deep roar of my .45 Colt in our basement. I now use the Burgess Muffler of perforated steel and balsam wool, which I understand is no longer made by the Burgess Battery Company, 119 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There are only two important objections to such mufflers. Because they must be long, they become a storage problem in close quarters, and when an autoloading pistol is fired the hot hull often lands on the shooter's hand to interrupt a timed or rapid-fire string.

I think a better plan is to use a rifle, pistol or revolver of moderate cost and fire Conical Ball caps or Breech Ball caps which make little noise without benefit of muffler. The use of these light loads makes the shooting more convenient and pleasant to the shooter and less annoying to others in the same house. Using Federal BB caps in the H. & R. revolver I have scored as high as 96 offhand on the N.R.A. 25-foot pistol target. I have an extra barrel for my Model-1891 S. & W. pistol which I use with BB caps and CB caps in our basement. These loads perform as well in single-shot rifles, but being short they are somewhat difficult to load into the chamber.

I generally manage to fire 30 shots with rifle or pistol or both every evening on my basement range at home. Last night I sighted in and tried Western Conical Ball caps in the Model 41-P Remington bolt-action. Outside of the insecurity of the smooth butt on my rather slippery shirt, I found this to be a fine little arm to shoot from standing with the factory aperture sights. It had to be zeroed by guess and by gosh owing to the crude design, but I finally got it all locked right with a pair of gas-pipe pliers. I had nice one-hole 5-shot groups, some of which were off-center at the start. Even so my 25-foot scores ran 70, 80, 85 and 76 for an average of 78. This little rifle had a Lyman Junior scope above the factory sights, which was still harder to zero, but I finally got it locked right by turning the micrometer click-screw and pushing the mount against the contact before locking the adjustment in either plane. So much time was taken for sighting-in I had time for only two scores. These were 74 and 79, or no better than the average obtained with the Remington aperture sights. Bumps change the zero of this scope.

Since the first Thanksgiving this fall I have been daily shooting the new Model-75 Sporter, only from the standing position. For a small 5¼-pound rifle it holds surprisingly well, its only fault being a very annoying let-off. The pull is adjustable and we got it down to three pounds, but it seems impossible to avoid communicating some movement to the rifle at the moment of release, probably because it is so light. We use the new wide Lyman eye cup in the Winchester rear sight and like it. In front we have a Redfield aperture sight. With these I averaged 71 for 150 shots standing, including some bad shooting at the start. Unfavorable trigger and all, scores steadily improved until I got as high as 87 and averaged above 82 on the final evening. I can thank the convenience of my basement range for these improved offhand scores, because they were directly the result of regular practice.

Barr has now tried the M-75 Sporter twice over the 3-position course on the N. R. A. indoor range; one afternoon in practice and one evening in the team match. He liked the feel of the rifle, but agreed with me on the pull. On the first occasion he had 84 standing and kneeling and 98 prone. In the match he got the only possible prone and had 87 kneeling and 77 standing for a total of 264 that time.

With such indoor range equipment it is practical to practice at home with reduced loads in the hunting rifle. In the .30-'06 a .30-inch or .32-inch buckshot or lead ball could be used (or molded light lead bullets, or factory lead bullets in .32-caliber) with 3 grains Bullseye, 5 grains No. 5 or 7 grains of bulk smokeless shotgun powder. Six to ten grains of No. 80 powder would be practical. It is possible to use factory reduced loads if you will get a rifled chamber adapter for the .32 S. & W. Long cartridge from J. E. Gebby to fit your .30-'06 chamber. Auxiliary cartridges from Marble Arms Company or supplemental chambers from Winchester can be obtained for firing various pistol cartridges in popular hunting rifles.



### Hunting and Throwing Knives

The Picture of knives on this page shows all but a few models in our possession at the time. Those in the top row were thrown into the board, because they are all throwing knives. The bottom row of sheath knives was then set up below them before the Bantam Special was focused. Beginning on the top and working to the right, we first have a pair of Coteau Gene throwing knives with wide and dull-edged but thin blades and fiber handles rivetted to the middle of both sides. Next in order are: Victor Forge, Knifecrafters, Victor Forge and Victor Forge throwing knives, all described recently.

In the bottom row, beginning on the right, is a Knifecrafters Wilderness Woodcraft knife which Townsend Whelen says he will redesign to make it smaller throughout. Next is a small Cornelison incidental hunting knife with sheath followed by the Knifecrafters African Gilmore knife and sheath, the L. L. Bean trout knife and sheath and, finally, the Foshier hunting knife and sheath which I have had for several years. The latter has held its edge remarkably well under rough usage. Allen Foshier of Manville, Wyoming, is still making 'em.

**Revolver Accuracy.** We are referring to the practical accuracy of the revolver and to the comparative accuracy of its loads, because we lack means of determining its intrinsic accuracy. Yesterday we fired about thirty 10-shot groups with the O. M. Colt in .38 Special and .22 caliber.

In the .22 Officers' Model No. 17132 we fired more than a dozen groups at 50 yards. In this gun the results with all our .22 Long Rifle loads were as follows:

#### 10-Shot Groups, 50 Yards

WRA Leader	(109-16)	1.34 ins.
RA Targetmaster	(U27 R39)	1.58 "
P. Police Match	(W170-39)	1.62 "
"	"	1.68 "
"	"	1.95 "
WRA Leader	(109-16)	2.00 "
P. Police Match	(W170-39)	2.01 "
RA Kleanbore	(39W 13T)	2.05 "
P. Dewar Match	(13M-6L)	2.07 "
RA Hi-Skor	(W23 E69)	2.11 "
P. Tackhole	(TH 6)	2.62 "
(Mean of 110 shots)		1.91 "

Tackhole put all but one shot into 1.83 inches. Targetmaster had all but one in 1.05 inches. Hi-Skor put 9 shots in 1.11 inches and Kleanbore, 9 in 1.20 inches. Police Match had normal groups of 1¼ inches for 8 and 9 shots, and Dewar Match had 9 shots in 1-9/16 inches. All loads mixed and fired in one group did well by making a center-to-center spread of only 2.30 inches. We think the 10-shot average of less than 1⅞ inches at 50 yards is truly representative of the revolver's capacity with any half-dozen match loads mixed. Throwing out the single non-smokeless load (Tackhole) we have a 100-shot performance with all smokeless loads of less than 1¾ inches per ten shots.

In the .38 Officers' Model No. 609940 we fired nearly 1½ dozen 10-shot groups at 50 yards. Fifty shots with factory loads averaged 2.64 inches per group. Forty shots with lead-bullet loads averaged 2.55 inches per ten, and the mid-range wadcutters (thirty shots) averaged 2.39 inches. For all of these factory loads we had normal 9-shot groups ranging from 1.43 inches to 2.10 inches. The extreme spread of each 10-shot group is given below, center-to-center:

#### 10-Shot Groups, 50 Yards

Wn.	148-gr.	M.R.	(22MC22N)	2.08 ins.
P.	146-gr.	M.R.	(W19P)	2.18 "
WRA	148-gr.	M.R.	(W371)	2.92 "
RA	158-gr.	R.N.	(W23PNK320)	3.00 "
P.	110-gr.	M.P.	(W130NK-19)	3.02 "
RA	110-gr.	M.P.	"	3.73 "
Old	150-gr.	M.P.	(original)	6.55 "

The last three are metal-piercing loads with jacketed bullets, but they gave surprising accuracy. The last one is the original factory load of this type and of the first lot received for test some few years ago. The first three are wad-cutter target loads with sharp-shoulder lead bullets and light powder charges.

Our handloads were comparatively poor in 10-shot performance at 50 yards on account of fliers. The normal groups of 7, 8 or 9 shots were very good, however. These ran, 1.94, 2.20, 2.27, 2.25 and 1.46 inches for five consecutive groups, while the respective 10-shot groups for these fifty consecutive shots ran, 4.78, 4.02, 4.15, 4.28 and 3.60 inches in the same order.

In our loads (old and fresh) we found No. 5 powder to be outclassed by both Bullseye and No. 6. The groups obtained while firing No. 5 powder ran, 6.18, 6.38, 7.80 and 7.20 inches. The respective normal groups of 7 or 9 shots for these four 10-shot groups ran, 2.32, 3.88, 4.13 and 2.84 inches. The biggest group of the session was obtained with 3.9 grains of No. 6 powder behind the Bond-Resser bullet. This was 8.90 inches for 10 shots and 3.30 inches for 7 shots. The identical load behind the Bond-Ness bullet gave the smallest group. These ten shots were in 3.60 inches, and in only 1.46 inches for 8 shots. That particular handload was as accurate as any full-charge factory load.

We had sufficient faith in the reliability of our results to make a few direct comparisons. It was obvious that No. 5 was inferior to the other pistol powders in our handloads. With identical loads of No. 5 and No. 6 powder, the Bond-Resser bullet averaged 8.35 inches, with 14 of its 20 shots in 3.72 inches while the Bond-Ness bullet averaged 4.99 inches, with 15 of its 20 shots in 2.67 inches.

The only factory load which had an impact as high as that given by 3.9 grains No. 6 powder behind the 150-grain Resser bullet was the Super-X 150-grain metal-piercer. The Remington 158-grain load landed only 2½ inches lower. With the Bond-Ness bullet 3.2 grains of Bullseye gave practically the same impact as 3.9 grains of No. 6 powder. We had nearly identical accuracy with .360-inch and .358-inch bullets in the Colt barrel. Brass cases seemed to give better groups than plated cases. There was no choice as to accuracy between the 150-grain Hall bullet and the 158-grain Bond-Ness bullet. Both were cast, respectively, in our Cramer and Hensley molds of our best (96-2-2) bullet metal. This mixture,

which has never given any bore-leading trouble, is 96 parts lead, 2 parts tin and 2 parts antimony. The handloads which proved most accurate in the Colt revolver No. 609940 are listed as follows:

#### 10-Shot Groups, 50 Yards

Bond-Ness	3.9 grs.	No. 6	3.60 ins.
150-gr.-Hall	3.2 "	B.E.	4.02 "
Bond-Ness	" "	"	4.15 "
"	" "	"	4.28 "
150-gr.-Hall	2.7 "	"	4.78 "

We are well satisfied with the 50-yard revolver results herein reported, especially those obtained with .22 caliber and .38 caliber factory ammunition. The groups represent our initial results on the Lewis machine rest, set up for the first time yesterday afternoon. This is a well-designed machine rest. It is bolted to a short oak plank but small enough and light enough to be carried under one arm, plank and all. This, in turn, we bolted to a heavy steel plate  $\frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 45$  inches and set the whole on top of one of the bench rests in our shooting house. As a precaution we also clamped the steel plate to the bench top when we fired the .38 revolver. The .22-caliber groups were fired without benefit of the clamps.

The Lewis machine rest has a cast iron base in two parts, front and rear, joined by rods. In the middle, parallel shafts form a double track for the gun carriage, which latter consists of a barrel clamp in front and a screw-locked vise for the revolver-handle frame behind. Coil springs behind the carriage on each shaft take the recoil and relocate the carriage and gun after each shot. The handle vise is recessed for the stock studs on both sides, the revolver being pivoted on these studs and then aligned by clamping the barrel behind the front sight. The handle vise is then closed by a slotted screw and held by a bolt through the middle.

Our sample was made for the Colt O.M. frame and the front clamp for the Colt heavy barrel. The front clamp is on top of a high vertical block, the revolver being held in normal position with its barrel level with the base of the rest and with the line of recoil. The vertical block, to which is clamped the barrel, is under light spring tension so that the natural recoil movement of the revolver is merely retarded and not prevented. There is no adjustment for zero, the whole rest (base and all) being aligned with the target before starting a string of shots for a group.

We did not rely on the recoil spring, but pushed the carriage forward after each shot to relocate the gun. We fired by pinching the trigger against the back of the trigger guard. I used the end of my trigger finger to get a straight-back release and I was very careful about placing my thumb uniformly, each time. We loaded 5 chambers twice for each 10-shot group and fired them in the same order each time. This was accomplished by marking a pair of chambers as No. 1 and No. 2, respectively. Commencing with No. 1 chamber and watching each impact through our scope we were prepared to note any peculiar behavior that any certain chamber might develop. None did, however.

In the .22 revolver we fired 10 shots with chamber No. 1, 10 shots with chamber No. 2 and 10 shots using all chambers. The latter method was most accurate, probably because the crane was swung open only once after starting the group as compared with eight times for each of the other two groups. The difference in accuracy was slight, however, the maximum difference being exactly  $\frac{1}{3}$  inch at 50 yards.

By slotting the vise jaws to clear the stock studs or by drilling them to fit different revolver frames we can fire different models of Colt revolvers, and other makes perhaps, in the Lewis machine rest. Another requirement is an approximate barrel fit on the part of the concaves in the front clamp. Should we find this possible in fact, we will report results from time to time in these columns. We expect that the Lewis machine rest will help us not only to select loads

for our target revolvers, but also to improve our handloads and our reloading methods. Those interested should write to J. O. Lewis, Spring Street, Catlettsburg, Kentucky.

Since then the test of the Lewis rest was repeated and the representative 10-shot groups reported below were obtained at 50 yards in the same .22-caliber Officers' Model Colt revolver, No. 17132, which made the following groups: R.A. Targetmaster, 1.49 inches (with 9 in 1.17); Wn. Super Match (55MCC), 1.13 inches (with 9 in .85); R.A. Hi-Skor, 1.93 inches (with 8 in 1.23); Federal Airline, 2.05 inches (with 9 in 1.38); Wn. Expert (22PG91X257), 2.17 inches; R.A. Kleanbore, 2.34 inches (with 7 in 1.48); and WRA Staynless (R10627), 2.35 inches (with 8 in 1.52). The Lesmok loads ran 4.25 and 2.53 inches in .22 Long Rifle caliber and 4.10 inches in .22 Short caliber. In Wn. Kant Splash, .22 Short made 2.37 inches (with 8 in 1.62) and R.A. Hi-Skor .22 Short made 3.00 inches (with 8 in 1.85).

Our Colt Shooting Master No. 334077, was not as perfect a fit in the rest and its barrel developed bore leading which was not true of the .38 O.M. Colt previously tried with the same loads. The chambers of the Shooting Master are slightly tighter also and provided smaller cartridge clearance. The results were not nearly as good as was expected under the circumstances mentioned above. With factory loads we had 10-shot groups at 50 yards as follows: Wn. 148-grain Midrange, 2.90 inches; R.A. 158-grain Targetmaster, 3.34 inches (with 7 in 1.41); Wn. Full-Charge Wadcutter, 3.42 inches; P. 158-grain Police Match, 4.18 inches (with 8 in 2.52); WRA 148-grain Midrange, 4.45 inches; P. 110-grain Metal Piercer, 4.73 inches (with 8 in 2.65); and R.A. 110-grain Metal Piercer, 5.58 inches.

The best handloads in the same Shooting Master by the same operator gave 10-shot groups at 50 yards as follows: 150-grain Hall bullet (.358-inch) and 2.7 grains Bullseye (loaded on the Buchanan Automatic), 3.70 inches; same bullet and 3.8 grains No. 5, 4.97 inches (with 8 in 3.86); the same and 3.2 grains Bullseye, 5.25 inches (with 9 in 3.09); the Bond-Ness bullet and 3.8 grains No. 5, 5.35 inches; the 150-grain Hall bullet and 2.7 grains Bullseye, 5.38 inches (with 9 in 3.32); the same Bond-Ness bullet and 3.2 grains Bullseye, 5.50 inches; the same bullet and 3.9 grains No. 6, 5.80 inches; and the Bond-Ness bullet with 3.8 grains No. 5, 5.90 inches.

We also tried our New Service Colt, No. 328467, with  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -inch barrel in the Lewis rest. We had only a few rounds of fresh .45 Colt ammunition, but this Winchester factory load made a beautiful group of 2.64 inches at 50 yards with 9 in 1.31 inches. Our case of old WRA ammunition ran 10-shot groups of 5.06, 5.67, 5.40 and 6.04 inches. With some old .45 S. & W. Schofield black powder ammunition we managed to get a 10-shot group of .98 inches. Its other group was 7.62 inches with 8 in 4.35 inches. We had no .45 Colt handloads prepared for a comparison test, as we did not expect the New Service model to work in this rest.

We also managed to shoot the Model-D Hi-Standard autoloading pistol No. 35597, in the Lewis rest. The smokeless Long Rifle loads ran 10-shot groups at 50 yards as follows: 1.86, 1.60, 1.80, 1.18, 1.88, 2.58, 2.20, 1.82 and 2.23 inches. The biggest 7-shot group was 1.54 inches and the smallest 8-shot group was .70 inch. Lesmok L.R. loads ran, 4.68, 1.94 and 3.64 inches. The small group was with Tackhole (TH-6) which had 9 shots in 1.55 inches. In this arm .22 Short loads ran 10-shot groups of 3.92, 3.18 and 5.70 inches. The smallest group had 9 in 2.20 inches. This was Kant Splash.

**New .22 Game.** For all sportsman's clubs, rifle clubs, revolver clubs and, outside of Mo-Skeet-O, even for shotgun clubs, the best game we have tried for teaching "follow-through" is the rolling-disc target game promoted by L. C. Read of Framingham Center, Mass. Read

uses a circular horizontal magazine which holds two score Duvrocks or indestructible steel discs. This magazine is mounted on a cast-iron base which has an incline down which the discs roll, one at a time or for each pull on the release string, by the operator or shooter himself, 15 yards from the trap. They come in pairs, to provide left hand travel and the right direction at the same time.

Read provides the whole layout, including twenty steel discs about 3 inches in diameter. Steel plate bases and mated cross pieces were a part of the outfit, intended to be mounted on posts before the range backstop. The long wide steel plates form the platform on which the discs roll, as well as the sides of the heavy but compact shipping unit which Read makes of the two-trap outfit.

We set it up, without any particular difficulty, right on the ground, without posts, and in front of the high loam bank in a nearby gravel pit. We hit the discs regularly before they reached the end of the six-foot plate, which is at the half way point. We got many of them just before they had travelled three feet. Lou, the-better-half, put us to shame by hitting them inside of two feet of travel and even right at the end of trap incline. Feminine reflexes may be swifter. At any rate, nothing seemed wrong with her coordination that day. When the rifle was kept swinging we found them fairly easy, but these rolling targets clearly demonstrated the importance of swinging while shooting.

When hit the steel discs were sent spinning off the platform and against the bank. We found the .22 Short as effective as the .22 Long Rifle. Our best rifles for this game were the Winchester Model-74 and the Remington Model-241, both open-sighted autoloading rifles for the .22 Short cartridge. The best sights were on two Model-6 Savage autoloading rifles for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge. One of these had Wheelock Pyramid Ivory sights, front and rear, a la shotgun, and the other, the Weaver 1X shotgun scope with cross hairs and a big center-dot by T. K. Lee. The latter was easily the best sight for these moving targets and very few were missed when that particular M-6 Savage rifle was used.

All above arms had tubular magazines, dangerous but permissible on plinking rifles for adults. The rifle we liked least for this game was the Marlin .22 L. R. autoloader with clip magazine, which would have been better appreciated had there been a reserve supply of loaded clips. This one was continually empty it seemed, and the lone clip fitted its rifle none too well. We shot Bill Stowell's Splat targets on a card and also Routledge's Mo-Skeet-O to round out one of the "shootin'est" afternoons of the year.

**Bull Pup Stocks** will be made by E. C. Bishop & Son along the lines suggested by Buhmiller and Doering. With the action of the rifle moved back to the heel of the stock there will be enough wood to reach the end of a thirty-inch barrel and for a large heavy cheek piece.

I like the general idea of such designs, especially so after getting brass in my cheek from conventional designs which arbitrarily align face and gas attacks from punctured primers or ruptured cases. For another example, with the cheek over the hood we have a safe design for the Model-1910 .280 Ross rifle. All we'd have to do then is tag that Ross bolt with our name and address and affix sufficient postage so it would return after so harmlessly blowing out of the receiver end.

On the other hand, the scientific principle of efficient offhand holding was studiously engineered into the design of the Albrece Bullette gun, which is of this same general Bull Pup type as far as visible aspects are concerned, but quite different in fact. Any remarks I make about improved holding apply to the Bullette and possibly but not necessarily to the other (B. & D.) "pups" which apparently were designed for a different purpose.

# ANNOUNCING THE "400" NIEDNER

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## HAPPY NEW YEAR, SHOOTERS!

Here's hoping most of 'em find the "X" Ring!

"Free Catalog"

BADGER SHOOTERS SUPPLY

Owen

Wisconsin

With this same Rotary Johnson and the two barrels we fired 33 ten-shot groups at 100 yards on the three dates mentioned. Our average for the 330 shots from the three different positions was 4.26 inches per 10-shot group with 80% in 2.58 inches. This shooting included 60 rounds each of N.M. 1932 and F.A. 1931 ammunition, 50 rounds of M2, 30 rounds of N.M. 1939, 20 rounds of N.M. 1929, 30 rounds of R.A. Kleanbore and 80 rounds of handloads.

The handloads ranged from 36.4 grains to 50 grains of HiVel No. 2 from 42.5 grains to 47 grains of 1185, from 50 grains of Pyro D.G. to 52 grains of 3031, from 53.5 grains to 58 grains of 4350, and up to 59 grains of 1147. Besides the M1 172-grain Boat-Tail and the M2 150-grain Flat-Base Service bullets in these handloads we used the 93-grain Ruger pistol bullet, the Peters 225-grain belted Luger and the Barnes 125-grain Soft Point. These were fed through the magazine and all functioned without a stoppage. The only hitch was with 50 grains of HiVel when we had to draw the bolt back once because our handloaded primer did not fire on the first attempt in that single cartridge. With one of the lightest loads the bolt-catch failed to hold the bolt open a couple of times because it apparently did not come back far enough. With our heaviest loads, deliberately developed to fully 60,000 pounds pressure, extraction marks on the cases showed such virtual proof-loads tended to stick in the chamber, although the Johnson never failed to throw them clear of the rifle and load the next round.

It was interesting to note that like other automatic rifles, the Johnson mainspring changed the cartridge headspace length about .004 inch when the bolt was drawn back by hand and released smartly, whereas it reduced this cone-to-base length only .00025 inch when feeding the top cartridge from magazine to chamber. The F.A. 1931 ammunition we used had a headspace length of 1.9425 inches which is near the minimum standard and its overall length was under standard or only 3.320 average for the five we measured.

After firing, the cartridge headspace length of measureable cases was 1.9435 to 1.9465 inches. Fired cases of our handloads measured the same as this for 53.5 grains of powder, and increased to 1.9493 inches when the charge was increased to 55 and 56.5 grains. Up at the 58.0 grain level the fired cases had increased their headspace length to 1.9510 inches. When I witnessed some shooting at Quantico with the Garand and Johnson rifles I checked the fired cases from both for headspace length and head diameter and found no appreciable difference except in head diameter, those from the Johnson chamber running about .001 inch smaller.

**D.C.M. Rifles.** Beginning in midsummer we started getting a line on various Model-1917 rifles as sold to N. R. A. members by the D. C. M. office. We fired a half-dozen of them at 100 yards principally with National Match 1932 and F.A. 1931 ammunition. Three of these rifles were as issued, while the others had been converted into .30-'06 sporters.

One was a Remington Model-1917 rifle as issued with which we fired a dozen 10-shot groups at 100 yards. The average was 3.78 inches. There were 10 shots of N.M. 1939 in 2.72 inches and 10 shots of R.A. commercial in 2.95 inches, the remaining 100 rounds being F.A. 1931 which averaged 3.88 inches and N.M. 1932 which averaged 4.06 inches per ten shots.

Another was a Winchester Model-1917 rifle as issued with which we fired a half-dozen 10-shot groups at 100 yards for an average of 4.22 inches. In this rifle N.M. 1932 averaged 4.06 inches and F.A. 1931, 4.38 inches per ten shots.



Large slide reduces hazard of cross fire. Gross zero instantly determines cant, provides tele-



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**VAVER SIGHT CO.**  
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The Rotary at 200 Yards. We finally got a chance to shoot a Rotary-Johnson Semi-Automatic at 200 yards (on 11-22-39). It had a 22-inch barrel with bayonet and a 24-inch barrel without bayonet lugs. We got about the same results with both barrels except that with the bayonet the impact averaged nearly half-yard higher at 200 yards. Three ten-shot groups with the 24-inch barrel averaged 6.70 inches, and three 10-shot groups with the 22-inch barrel averaged 6.64 inches. My average for the six consecutive groups (60 consecutive shots) was 6.67 inches at 200 yards with 80% in 3.82 inches. My lone 10-shot group with the bayonet attached was 6.68 inches at 200 yards. This was all from table rest in our Fairfax shooting house on a measured range. The tip of the forestock was rested on a wooden notch cushioned with rubber and the left hand grasped the toe of the buttstock.

Later (11-28-39) I fired it outdoors from our Newcomb portable bench rest grasping the forestock with my left hand, and resting it on the padded Newcomb support. This did not go so well, my sixty consecutive shots averaged 8.06 inches per 10-shot group at 200 yards with 70% in 4.53 inches. I used only the 22-inch barrel in this firing. I fired only two 10-shot groups prone with this rifle getting my ten shots in 6.38 and 9.55 inches at 200 yards. This was on December 1, 1939. I used the 22-inch bayonet barrel and the sling, with my left hand resting on our ammunition bag.

While sighting in and experimenting with different methods of support I fired two preliminary 10-shot groups at 200 yards, on the first day with the 24-inch barrel. This gave me a grand total of 16 consecutive 10-shot groups at 200 yards for the three dates which averaged 6.90 inches per group, with 75% of the 160 consecutive shots in 4.26 inches at 200 yards. In all this shooting I used 10 rounds each of M2 1939 and N.M. 1939 ammunition, 30 rounds of Remington Kleanbore, 40 rounds of N.M. 1932 and 70 rounds of F.A. 1931 M1 Service loads. Like all other Johnson rifles this new Rotary job had combat sights, the rear peep being too large for fine target accuracy. The firm has recently developed an auxiliary interchangeable peep with micrometer elevation control for target shooting which we have not seen as yet. I am still anxious to try one of the Johnson Semi-Automatic rifles either with a suitable scope sight or with a threaded peep aperture so we may use in it one of the eyecups which we have found best for target shooting. In the new Redfield eyecup this is aperture No. 5.



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See index in December issue

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A third was Lester Alley's M-1917 as issued with which we fired two groups of 10 shots with F.A. 1931 ammunition for an average of 4.54 inches.

Among the sporters with metal sights was the M. L. Smith M-17 with which we fired eleven 10-shot groups at 100 yards for an average of 5.40 inches. N.M. 1932 averaged 6.13 inches and F.A. 1931, 4.95 inches.

Another with metallic sights was the sporter from the Yellowstone Arms Company which had Redfield sights. This was fired for six 10-shot groups at 100 yards and an average of 3.84 inches. F.A. 1931 averaged 4.22 inches; N.M. 1932, 3.60 inches and R.A. commercial 3.70 inches per 10 shots.

We also had an M-17 Sporter equipped with Weaver scope and Alpine stock with which we fired eight 10-shot groups at 100 yards, for an average of 3.47 inches. Fifty shots with F.A. 1931 averaged 3.57 inches and twenty shots with F.A. 1933 ammunition averaged 3.45 inches. The lone 10-shot group with old U. S. 1918 Service ammunition measured 3.98 inches.

Our Ljutic M-17 Sporter also had a Weaver scope sight. We fired five 10-shot groups at 100 yards for an average of 3.28 inches. F.A. 1931 averaged 2.65 inches; F.A. 1933, 3.38 inches. The lone group with W.R.A. commercial made 4.34 inches.

My Mauser .30-'06 was equipped with an M-1917 barrel by George Hyde and with a special B. & M. 2 1/4 X scope by Stith. We fired ten 10-shot groups with M1 Service loads for an average of 3.75 inches. Seventy shots with F.A. 1931 averaged 3.63 inches and twenty shots with N.M. 1932 averaged 3.78 inches. The lone group with F.A. 1933 measured 4.50 inches.

In the Model-1903 Service Springfield as issued we fired fourteen 10-shot groups with M1 Service ammunition for an average of 3.71 inches. Seven groups with F.A. 1933 averaged 3.61 inches and six groups with N.M. 1932 averaged 3.98 inches. The lone 10-shot group with F.A. 1931 measured 2.78 inches.

In a National Match Springfield as issued we fired eleven 10-shot groups with M1 ammunition at 100 yards, for an average of 4.58 inches. Sixty shots with F.A. 1931 averaged 4.66 inches and fifty shots with F.A. 1933 averaged 4.49 inches.

We fired only one 10-shot group with the Marble-Goss receiver sight on the Springfield Sporter with F.A. 1933 ammunition which measured 2.68 inches. In this rifle using the same load and the 1 1/4-inch Fecker 8X scope sight we had 10-shot groups of 3.64 and 2.40 inches. Using the 8X Lyman Junior Targetspot we had 10-shot groups of 2.76 inches with N.M. 1932, of 2.55 inches with F.A. 1931 and of 2.94 inches with R.A. commercial loads. Thus, with target sights in a target rifle, the same loads give a sixty-shot average of 2.83 inches per 10-shot groups.

Monthly Handload for January is 48.0 grains weight of Pyro D.G. behind the W.R.A. .32-20 S.P. bullet (100 or 115 grains). In the Springfield Sporter and in some M-1917 rifles this is sufficiently accurate to hit a half-dollar

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Shoot **CUSTOM LOADS**  
**SMITH'S CUSTOM LOADS**  
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at 100 yards. It tears "jacks" badly. To avoid this a lighter load must be used behind the full-patch bullet or the latter will slug, deform, strip and generally prove unreliable. Use no more than 45 grains for this purpose. For short-range practice the M.P. bullet can be loaded nose first and fired base first with target accuracy at 50 yards. For full 3000 f.s. velocity the .30-30 110-grain or Luger 93-grain bullets can be used. The charge for the .30-'06 with modern primers is 48.0 grains Pyro D.G., or 50 grains with F.A. No. 70 primers.

A good load in the .270 Sporter is 52 grains of 1185 and the F.A. No. 70 primer, using the W.T.&C.W. 100-grain bullet. It also works well with the Western No. 8 1/2 G primer, but the F.A. primer obviates the inevitable accumulation of gummy residue in the bore from the tin-content military powder. This load drops its bullet over 200 yards less than 8 1/2 inches below the bore, and less than 3 1/2 inches over 100 yards. The impact difference in relation to the sight line is, of course, less, or only 3.7 inches between 100 and 200 yards. With another zero we got a drop-difference of only .35 inch between the two ranges from the sight line and of .61 inch from the bore line.

Electric Equipment, by the LeJay Manufacturing Co., 1406 W. Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minn., might interest some of our members. Among other things, their 64-page free catalog shows: the LeJay-Grof Pen for burning your name or number into steel tools, Construction Kits, Arc Welders, Welding Helmets, Electrode Holders, Spot Welders, Electric Welders, Power Drills, Wind Speedometers (for above 5 m.p.h.), taps, dies, drills, gauges and tools.

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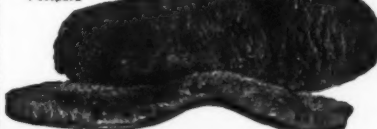
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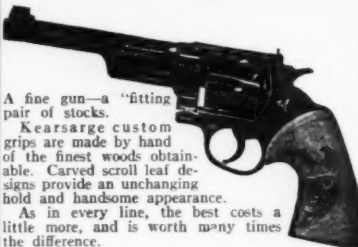
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**TRADE DOPE**

**Correct Address.** R. A. Litschert is still at Richmond, as we were informed, and so printed it last month in these columns, but it was, and still is, at number 520 on Richmond Street in Winchester, Indiana.

Personal friends may note that J. E. Gebby has moved from Dayton, Ohio to Dayton, Ohio, but it was Knecht Drive and it now is 5415 N. Main Street.

Capt. Wm. C. Woodard informs us he has been unable to make prompt deliveries on orders because his plant was seriously damaged by fire.

**Anderson Cutlery Corp.**, 131 South Orange Street, Glendale, California, should be back in existence again, as the proprietor, Ira H. Anderson, is able to write letters once more following a badly injured back. During his illness the knife manufactory burned down, wiping out tools, materials, orders and files of addresses. He is becoming rehabilitated at the old business which earned him a fine reputation as craftsman and businessman until the above-stated reverses jeopardized both.

If you have not received your Anderson knife or an answer to your letter it is because Ira doesn't know where to write, his files of orders, letters and addresses having been destroyed by the fire, which happened to quickly follow my publicity item about his fine knives, printed in these columns some months ago.

R. B. Stewart of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, sent in a new safety for our Model-12 Winchester Duck Gun (pump) which was installed in less than a minute and works well. On October 25 Stewart wrote that he had received no complaints to date.

**Belding & Mull** announce success in getting ready for particular reloaders of the .30 caliber a selected line of moderate-cost jacketed bullets of a full .308-inch diameter. These include Western .30-30 caliber, 150-grain, Remington .30-30 caliber 165-grain, and Winchester .30-30 caliber 170-grain bullets. The W. R. A. .30-30 caliber 110-grain bullet is practically .308-inch in diameter. The above bullets are now \$1.13 per hundred.

W. Gonydyke of Plainfield, New Jersey, sent in a pair of rough-turned inletted walnut stocks as samples of his standard jobs. The inletting is above par and the wood is plain but of satisfactory quality. These are fine low-cost choices for a sporting gun because the design is small and trim and yet adequate with full pistol grip and a small Whelen-type cheek piece. One is for the Springfield and the other for the Fox double-barrel shotgun.

**Razorback Target Pastors** have been received, in perforated gummed tape form, from the firm of that name, located at Fayetteville, Arkansas. They are in handy small rectangular pasteboard boxes, bearing the instruction, "Pull Out Two—Tear Off One". As convenient as any we've tried.

Jay J. Stahelin has a follower design for the Colt Woodsman magazine which is simple and effective. In a minute's time I had removed the Colt follower and inserted the Stahelin for trial on my basement range last night. Tried in the Match Woodsman, it worked fine. The action stayed open without fail each time the last shot was fired. It did not interfere with loading, as I merely had to insert the loaded clip, draw back the slide and let it go, for that. Just mail your Woodsman magazine to Stahelin for alteration. Cost, \$1.00.

Walter F. Roper has a new adjustable rear sight for Colt pistols which I also tried on the Match Woodsman last night. More than 100 are already in use on the above arm as well as on the Service-Ace and .45 National Match pistols. It is a remade Colt sight with a stiff spring and four flats on the windage screw to give quarter-turn units of adjustment, which stay locked by virtue of the strong Roper spring. I started way off center, but had no trouble getting in with this Roper, and I challenge any statement which says adjustable sights are not important on pistols. They must also stay put, of course, which makes the Roper desirable.

**Wisler Western Targets** sent in a hinged loading block which I like for small-bore match ammunition. The inside cover is lined with deep plush designed to contact cartridge heads when closed and prevent play. This permits looser holes which I think is right, because I have had rim-fire ammunition stuck and marred in some loading blocks.

Claude E. Roderick has a service on Atlas shop equipment which will enable shooters and gunsmiths to obtain fine tools on a small cash investment if they have guns to trade or apply on the purchase price.

**Fray-Mershon Inc.**, offer to help N.R.A. members to cash in on their ideas of new shooting equipment, as they are willing to consider the manufacturing and marketing possibilities of such plans, models and ideas as are submitted. If these should have commercial value the firm will undertake to make and market them on a cash or royalty basis.

# THE ARMS CHEST

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In describing the condition of guns advertised these standard phrases must be used: *Perfect* means factory condition. *Excellent* means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. *Very good* means practically new condition, implying little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and only minor surface scratches or wear. *Good* means moderate use with some finish worn off, only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. *Fair* means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, nothing worse than a few very minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is sufficiently accurate for hunting. *Poor* means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

## THE MEMBERS EXCHANGE

This section provides a quick, inexpensive means for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its condition (see complete instructions above), for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

Purchasers who wish to examine, before acceptance, guns or equipment purchased thru these advertisements should request shipment by express, C.O.D., with examination privileges.

## FOR SALE

**THE TWENTIETH CENTURY GUN. A** fine 12 gauge English 5/4 lb. ejector with a new system of taper boring and using a 2" shell now made by Remington. It develops more velocity than the regular 2 3/4 with a fine pattern and light recoil. The most important shotgun development in recent times. Liberal discount to regular dealers. New Catalog ready. Stamp, please. Kimball Arms Company, 220 Cambridge Road, Woburn, Mass. tf

**GERMAN Hensoldt Ziel-Dialyte 2 3/4X Hunting Scope** in excellent condition, complete with M. L. Smith mounts for Winchester Model 70, \$35.00. S. S. Stewart, Jr., 1201 Woodlawn, Flint, Michigan. 1-40

**PERFECT .30-06 Springfield Type C Stock** as issued, \$40.00. Perfect Colt New Service 44-40 5 1/2" blue, \$23.00. Perfect Winchester 54 30-30, fired ten shots, five boxes soft point cartridges, \$40.00. Louis W. Glibie, Box 551, Barstow, California. 1-40

**1000, .50 Cal. Frankford Arsenal made Copper Cartridges, lead 450 grs. Center primed, charged with 70 grs. Musket Powder. Made April 1873.** Cartridges appear to be dry and in good shape. Give me an offer. Luther Mumford, 923 So. 6th, Beatrice, Nebr. 1-40

**MY GAS GUN Patents and Stock on hand for sale at a bargain. Patent number 1885126. W. R. Medlock, 354 So. 5th Street, Pocatello, Idaho. 1-40**

**22-3000 LOVELL, excellent, very accurate, heavy barrel, Stevens 44 1/2, single set, blocks, tools, 50 cases, \$37.00. H. A. Wells, 219 Forest, S. Charleston, W. Va. 1-40**

**CHEMISTRY COURSE (slightly soiled) at bargain. Particulars. H. Shapereau, 620 E. 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. tf**

**COLTS Bisley S. A. Magnum (Chambered for S&W Magnum) 7 1/2 barrel, Kings red head front sight, rear leaf sight outlined in white, light trigger pull, accurate, good to very good, \$30.00. Harrington Richardson 22 Sportsman, excellent, \$12.00. Ray C. Leo, Route 6, Box 245-A, Houston, Texas. 1-40**

**38 SUPER MATCH, Reflector Bed Sights, King Housing, Action tightened, front strap checkered, 2 extra magazines, excellent, \$50.00. 410 2 1/2" Lelever Double, very good, \$17.00. John May, 7001 S. Loomis, Chicago, Ill. 1-40**

**22 S&W STRAIGHTLINE, very good, \$20.00. Heavy barrel 52, stainless barrel, Hart trigger, Lyman sights, two stocks, sling, good, accurate, \$40.00. Good Krag as issued, \$10.00. 24" Krag Western rear sight, fair, \$9.00. 45-70 Springfield, fair, \$2.00. 30-06 Winchester 54, excellent, \$55.00. Full length leather case for same, \$5.00. Leather case for 52, \$5.00. No. 2 Ithaca Double 30" full, excellent, \$40.00. 1 1/2" Fecker scope with Fecker mounts, 8 and 12 power eyepieces, very good, \$50.00. Fecker Spotting Scope, prismatic, 18.5 and 25 power, perfect, \$55.00. F. E. Smith, Box 487, Artesia, N. M. 1-40**

**SEASONED Curly Maple Stock Blanks. L. G. Stockberger, Garrettsville, Ohio. 1-40**

**SPRINGFIELD M-2, no iron sights, Targetspot 10X, both excellent, Hartman case for 52 Target. 10X coat, \$75.00. Trade for 8 mm. Movie Outfit. H. E. Brown, 66 Austin St., Gouverneur, N. Y. 1-40**

**FRANCOTTE Double Hammerless Ejectors, grade No. 30, 12 gauge 26" blb. improved cylinder and modified, stock (14 1/4 x 1 3/4 x 3) recoil pad, 6 lbs. 7 ounces, excellent condition, with draw type leather case. Cost \$400.00, sell \$200.00. No trade. F. A. Belden, Life Member, 39 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. 1-40**

**BACK ISSUES Rifleman since 1928, \$1.25 per year. Edw. Littman, 560 Amboy Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J. 1-40**

**ANTIQUE FIREARMS. 1500 specimens, 50 page Special List 20¢. Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement St., San Francisco, California. 2-40**

**MODEL 70 Varminter, #3 barrel by Gebby. Shot about 1000 times, almost no wear. Ramp front, scope bases. Will make 34" at 100. Subject to examination. \$60.00. Carlton Hays, Crenshaw, Mississippi. 1-40**

**COMPLETE Reloading Outfit, primers, new shells, felt wad, for 12 and 20 gauge. Bargain. Stamp for list. Start Pistol, \$5.00. Navy Cutlass, \$4.50. Clay Pigeon Trap, \$8.00. All good. Edmund Fickler, Toms River, New Jersey. 1-40**

**REMINGTON-HEPBURN action, blued, \$10.00. 25-20 Winchester 53, very good, 70 shells, \$17.50. 20 Savage 430 O&U 28 inch, \$25.00. Savage 23-D Hornet. Weaver 29-S, excellent bore, \$27.50. Another, without scope, \$22.00. 5-A Lyman scope and mounts, cost \$44.50, sell \$20.00. 22 German single, double set, hammerless, \$15.00. 8 mm. Mauser 88, excellent bore, \$10.00. 8 mm. Austrian Steyr remodeled sporter, excellent bore, \$10.00. 22 Winchester 52, speedlock, heavy barrel, excellent bore, \$27.00. 22 Savage N.R.A., perfect bore, \$18.00. List 3¢. WANT—7 mm. Karl Hansen, 188 Main, White Plains, N. Y. 1-40**

**WINCHESTER 52 HB. Speedlock, blocks, Vaver 35 Mielt Telescope Height Extension Rear Sight with extra set Apertures, Vaver Detachable Band with 17A Front and Vaver Shade, Cirassian Custom Stock, pad, sling, rod and fine trunk case. A superb outfit, \$55.00. Emil Luck, 1509 Osage, Sedalia, Mo. 1-40**

**MOSSBERG 43 heavy barrel target grade, Lyman sights, sling, extra clip, accurate, will make 1/2" groups 50 yards, excellent, \$17.00. Carolyn Rifle-scope 4 and 8 power, micrometer click mounts, \$5.00. WANT—H&R Sportsman, single action. Lyman 10X Targetspot. Powder Measure. Richard A. Kunkel, Judson, No. Dak. 1-40**

**BINOCULARS B&L, 8x30, independent focus, new unused, tan case, \$50.00. No trade. D. E. Larson, 1929 E. Kellogg, Wichita, Kansas. 1-40**

**MAUSER 8 mm. Mod. 98, Stoeger stock, Redfield sights, Whelen sling, quick detachable swivels, good, \$25.00. 45 Gov't, good, holster and 25 rounds, \$15.00. American Rifleman binders (4), like new, \$6.00. "Rifleman" 1932-1939 complete, \$15.00. Outdoor Life 1935-1939 complete \$7.50. J. A. Mooney, 609 Elm St., Roselle Park, N. J. 1-40**

**SHARPS "Old Reliable" .45-70, double set, very good, \$30.00. Krag Carbine, new barrel, \$15.00. Harrington and Richardson, single action Sportsman, excellent, \$12.00. Winchester 63 Automatic, scope blocks, tank, peep, excellent, \$20.00. Jo Berlage, Glen Dean, Kentucky. 1-40**

**LIQUIDATING the Arms of a deceased Life Member. Winchester .22 Model 57 with sling and Lyman 5A scope, excellent, \$45.00. Colt .38 Super Automatic, perfect, fired only 85 rounds, \$27.00. Colt Woodsman 6 inch heavy barrel, with holster, perfect, fired only 200 rounds, \$25.00. Winchester .22 Model 69 peep sights, factory grease, \$10.00. Savage .32 Auto, with holster and cartridge belt, good except bore rough, \$9.00. J. F. Christoff, Milford, Delaware. 1-40**

**MAGNUM Ithaca 10 ga. 3-E, pad, excellent, 6 boxes shells, cost \$120.00, sell \$70.00. Waffenfabrik Mauser 10.75 MM., new, never fired, 4 boxes cartridges, cost \$137.50, sell \$75.00. Money Order. John M. Love, 146 Seymour St., Watertown, N. Y. 1-40**

**WINCHESTER 70, 30-06. Excellent, 2 months old. Shot 50 times, \$46.00. Dr. Charles Reynolds, Huntington, W. Va. 1-40**

**LATEST 54W Hornet, Ramp Front, 48 Micrometer Rear, Scope Blocks, 1 1/4" Swivels, fine Web case, 85 cartridges, excellent, \$42.00. Rock Island Selected Krag Sporter, Lyman front, Pacific micrometer rear, Stoeger stock, Honed trigger, sling, exceptionally good inside and out, \$30.00. Ithaca Field, 12-30, choke and modified, case, very good, \$22.00. Everett Oakes, Salamanca, N. Y. 1-40**

**L. C. SMITH "Specialty" 20 Ga., 26", C. & M., straight grip, Hawkins recoil pad, sole leather case, cost \$140.00 complete, excellent, \$80.00. One Jeweled Mee free spool casting reel, new and perfect, cost \$36.00, sell \$25.00. Two Vols. Howes "Modern Gunsmith," new, \$10.00. Bound copies American Rifleman, '32 to '37, inc., \$15.00. R. M. Everham, Life Member, 30 Crary Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 1-40**

**SEND STAMP for new Bargain List of Firearms, Binoculars and Telescopes. Also Bargain Catalog of Cameras and Photographic Equipment. National Camera Exchange, Established 1914, 11 South 5th Street, Minneapolis, Minn. tf**

**KRAG 30-40 as issued, good, \$11.00. 30-06 Mauser, 24" Sporter. Stoeger stock. Like new, \$22.50. Winchester M94 Carbine, 38-55 with 40 soft-points, fairly good, \$12.00. Smith & Wesson 44 Russian, 5" blue, cartridges, fair, \$9.00. Winchester 218 Bee, M1892, new barrel, good, \$20.00. 38 S&W Special, 5" blue, square butt, walnut grips, fair, \$12.00. 38 S&W safety hammerless, 3 1/4" blue, fairly good, \$7.00. 32 Mauser Automatic, holster, good, \$9.50. Fred Kranz, Sauk Centre, Minn. 1-40**

**WINCHESTER 54, 30-06, good, swivels, sling, Lyman micrometer, stock cracked, leather saddle scabbard, \$40.00. Eight bandoliers U.S.C. 17, good, \$10.00. Miscellaneous 30-06 ammunition and components, list stamp. Reason selling, changing Magnam. Dr. R. C. Bentzen, Sheridan, Wyo. 1-40**

**218 BEE Winchester S.S.; R-2 Hephburn; Remodeled Enfield; 303 British Enfield Sporter; 12 Ga. Lelever; 22 Stevens Tip-Up; 6 x 30 B&L Binoculars; 32 Ballard; 32-40 Hephburn; all reasonable. WANT—Scopes. Kenneth E. Smith, Box 224, Atwater, Calif. 1-40**

## INVENTORY TIME—

Right now is the time to take stock on your guns, shooting and hunting accessories. If you have some surplus items, or feel that you have too much money tied up in "slow movers," an ad in the Arms Chest will sell them, pronto! Some fellow sportsman probably wants just those very items of equipment.

**So send your ad along immediately for the February issue. Final closing date is January 5th. See full instructions above.**



# A Rifleman Went to War—



This is the thrilling, true story of war as a Yankee rifleman fought it—398 pages of personal experience history, recorded by the late Captain Herbert McBride who, as a Canadian infantry officer and later with the A. E. F., shot his way through three years of modern war.

Not a technical book but rather a factual narrative particularly interesting to national defense minded Americans and most reassuring to those of us who still believe that wars are won (or lost) by the effectiveness of Infantry rifle fire.

Here is a book that any Rifleman reader will enjoy—a best seller for three years and it costs but \$3.50, postpaid.

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Textbook of Firearms Identification—Hatcher. Price..	\$7.50
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## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

1600 Rhode Island Avenue Washington, D. C.

COLT Single Action, 32 Cal. W.C.F. Good, \$18.00. 30S 257 Rem-Roberts, Lyman 48 receiver, sling, quick release swivels, scope mounts, excellent, 100 rounds ammunition, \$70.00. Dr. C. N. Mowry, 100 N. Front St., Fremont, Ohio. 1-40

GOOD 9 mm. Safety Grip Stoeger Luger, \$20.00. 1917 Colt, excellent, \$18.00. WANT—S. A. Colt or Bisley for parts. Mexican or German Mauser action. Savage 25-35 barrel. Match Target Woodsman. Springfield action. 257 barrel. Hans Lafrenz, Route 4, Box 610, Phoenix, Arizona. 1-40

\$1.00 EACH, Springfield Rifle Barrels, .30-06 Calibre. Second hand, limited supply. Weil's Curiosity Shop, 20 South Second Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 1-40

EXTREMELY ACCURATE Enfield .30-06, excellent, Winchester 52 rear, scored fifteen consecutive V's 500 yards in 1939 tournament, \$16.50. O. W. Beauchamp, DeWitt, Iowa. 1-40

COLT'S BISLEYS. .45, 7 1/2 inch barrel, good, \$20.00. 44-40, 4 3/4 barrel, renickled, fine out, good in, \$17.50. Frontier 45, good in, finish gone, no ejector, \$7.00. Remington .41 double derringer, very good in, good out, 50 cartridges, \$10.00. WANT—Percussion Revolvers, Pistols. Wm. Magda, 364 South Front, Memphis, Tenn. 1-40

GUN CLUBS! Send 10¢ for Medal-Award Catalog. N.R.A. Prices! Colt Match Woodsman, Officers Model 32 cal. Weaver No. 330 Scope, Type "T" Mount, \$22.95; Type "B" Mount, \$26.95. Stevens Over-Under Rifle-Shotgun .22-410, \$11.95. Free! Gun Catalog. J. Warshaw & Sons, First-Madison-BB, Seattle, Wash. 1-40

AS ISSUED Krag, good, \$10. WANT—38 Special moulds, tools. Cary Homsher, Milford Center, Ohio. 1-40

25 POWER O'Hare Spotting Scope, perfect, originally \$27.00, bargain at \$15.00. 52 Speedlock, cheap. Frank Currier, Norfolk, Nebraska. 1-40

MODEL 1917 Remington .30-06 rebuilt by Redfield. Redfield 90 rear and ramp front sight with hood. Imported circassian walnut stock custom built by Thomas; detachable sling swivels, sheepskin case, \$42.00. Inside and out very good to excellent. John Stephenson, 232 Hillside Ave., Santa Fe, New Mexico. 1-40

IF YOU HAVE an idea, patent, or article you wish manufactured or marketed nationally, write us. Fray-Mereshon, Inc., 515 West Windsor Road, Glendale, California. Write for our literature. 3-40

OFFERING COLLECTION high-grade M. L. double shotguns in mahogany cases by famous makers. Low prices. Stamp for list. Kimball Arms Co., Woburn, Mass. 1-40

SUPER Targetspot 12X, perfect, non click rear, \$52.00. Barrel only Browning, 12 Auto, ribbed, modified, factory, \$25.00. Browning Trap stock pad, extra bulky, \$5.00. E. D. Bray, Newburg, Iowa. 1-40

JOHN RIGBY & CO.—450 Calibre, double barrel Hammerless Big Game, Ejector, trunk case. New condition. Cost \$1150.00, \$500. Sloan's, 88 Chambers St., New York City. 1-40

NEW MODEL Walnut Hill, 10 1/2 lbs., blocks, 144 rear, sling, excellent, \$22.50. Roland Davison, Lind, Washington. 1-40

TOOLS and Moulds. 32-40, 30-40, 38-56, 38-90, 45-70, 32 Special, 38-40, 44-40, 40-65, 40-82, 40-90 Bullard. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Michigan. 1-40

DUTTON Percussion Telescopic Match Rifle in wooden case, all accessories, German silver mounted. Never shot. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Williamsburg, Virginia. 1-40

HARRINGTON RICHARDSON Sportsman single action revolver, excellent, new, nineteen dollars. Bob Tedmon, 318 E. Adams, Pueblo, Colorado. 1-40

MAUSER 7.63, perfect mechanically, V.G. in and out, holster, clips, shells, \$22.50. Mauser .32, excellent in, V.G. out, extractor missing, \$8.00. WANT—Howe's and Baker's Gunsmithing books. Arthur Hess, Eastford, Conn. 1-40

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN back to Arms & Man. Almost complete. Make offer. Geo. Brullesauer, 3957A Castleman, St. Louis Mo. 1-40

HEY THERE, you Lovell, Zipper, Bee, Var-minter and Horner fans! Get your suitable rifles for conversion NOW. List FREE! Paul Rat-liff, Berrien Springs, Mich. 1-40

PARKER Trap, ventilated, Beavertail, single trigger V.H., \$80.00. Wollensak 20X Spotting Scope, case, \$10.00. Semi Scope Front, \$5.00. All excellent. Geo. Lentz, 1403 Coml., Atchison, Kans. 1-40

NIEDNER .220 SWIFT bull rifle on re-modeled Enfield action, Chrome-Molly barrel 1 3/16" x 1" x 26", fine custom stock. Excellent. Claude Roderick, Monett, Missouri. 1-40

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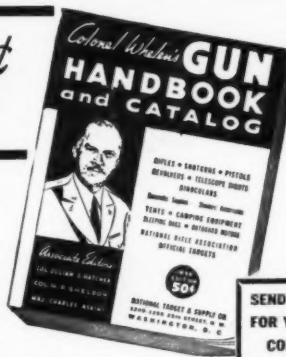
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COLT 38 Shooting Master 6" barrel, Roper grips, very good, \$25.00. Frank M. Miller, Republic, Washington. 1-40

SMITH Trap Gun, Specialty Grade, Single 32" barrel, straight grip, sheepskin case, perfect shape, \$95.00. Richard Schrader, 518 W. Coal, Albuquerque, N. M. 1-40

COLT N.M. 45, \$38.00. Colt Detective 38, \$24.00. S&W Triple Lock 44, \$50.00. S&W Outdoorsman, Roper grips, \$40.00. Zeiss Ikonta B f2.8, \$120.00. Zeiss 8x30 Binoculars, \$55.00. Reocomar Kodak, filters and extras, \$55.00. Golf clubs (eleven) bag cost \$100.00, \$45.00. Complete Pacific Loading Outfit 38 Spec. & 45 Auto in locked bench case, \$50.00, cost \$95.00. All above excellent to new. P. Hunt, Box 2526, Tucson, Arizona. 1-40

Now Ready—"TEN OLD GUN CATALOGS For the Collector" (in facsimile). Price \$4.00. Circular free. L. D. Satterlee, 15124 Artesian Ave., Detroit, Michigan. 1-40

WINCHESTER H. B. 52, late model, like new, \$50.00. National Match .30-06 Springfield, excellent, \$40.00. C. W. Wilson, P. O. Box 255, Hopeville, Va. 1-40

BALLARD Single Trigger Action 52 barrel, two stocks, good condition. R. Spatz, Meckling, So. Dak. 1-40

**SPECIAL PRICES!** Hi-Standard Pistols, H&R Sportsman, Ultra Sportsman, Sedgley Rifles, Winchester M 70 Rifles \$49.95. Marble Game Getter Guns \$21.60. Redfield Master Sighting Disc. Pachmayr Revolver \$1.35. A-1 Gov't. Slings, 50¢. Swivels, 35¢. Free! Gun Catalog. J. Warshal & Sons, First-Madison-BB, Seattle, Wash. 1-40

.32 POCKET Mauser Automatic. Good inside and out, \$15.00. A. B. Dick Mimeograph Machine No. 75 for letterhead work. Good condition. Ink, extra pads, and stencils, \$12.00. Albert Beauparlant, 2330 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 1-40

GERMAN Martini Rifle 22 L.R., 6 grooves, Peep Globe Sight, excellent, \$26.00. 1930-1938 copies Rifleman, fine, best offer. Gibson Mandolin 4A, perfect, case, \$35.00. F. V. Ronn, 66 Holly Place, Larchmont, N. Y. 1-40

**SPECIAL SALE** of new and used shotguns, rifles and three-barreled guns. List ready. Stamp, please. Kimball Arms Company, Woburn, Mass. 1-40

REMINGTON Model 25-A, .32-20, very good to perfect, \$15.00. WANTED—Smith and Wesson 22/.32 Kit-Gun. George Courtney, Winchester, Indiana. 1-40

"TELL" Free Pistol, by Stotzer, perfect. Cost \$115.00, sell \$50.00. D.C.M. Springfield Sporter No. 1,344,676, excellent, Fecker blocks, \$50.00. Could use some .45 ACP ammunition. Jess Berger, Drumright, Okla. 1-40

20. REMINGTON Auto, 2 barrels, pad, case for outfit, leather. 28, Winchester Skeeter, compensator. 38, Special, M&P, 4 inch. 22, Winchester 1873 Lever, rare. 20, Manton Percussion Double, rare. 32, Colt rim. Two, Trap Special stocks 1912 Winchester 16, 20, 28 ga. Pistol and straight grip. Forearm same except 12 ga. Lain Foster, 516 E. Chestnut, Bloomington, Ill. 1-40

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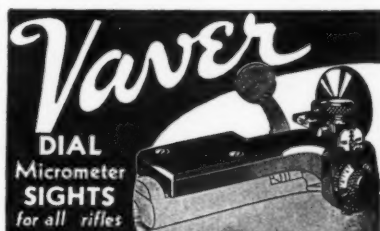
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U. S. ARMY. Peabody's patent, S.S. Cavalry Carbines Cal. 50 R.F., factory new in and out, \$5.75. Price list describing 488 items of interest to collectors and shooters, 10¢. H. G. Young, Liberty Ave., Belleville, N. J. 1-40

NEW. PERFECT, N.M. 45, adjustable sight. Buchanized \$45.00. B&L Drawtube, very good, \$22.50. J. H. Reynolds, Duncan Electric Company, Lafayette, Indiana. 1-40

WINCHESTER 52, standard, speedlock, scope blocks, factory sights, sling, excellent or better, \$35.00. Clarence Lusk, 112 West Leasure Ave., New Castle, Penna. 1-40



No. 35 MIELT for all Winchester "52's" is an extension sight that brings the eye cup 2" closer to the eye than standard receiver sights. Mounts on left side in dovetail slot, using screw holes provided. Elevation and windage dials graduated into 1/4" clicks for accurate, positive adjustments—no play or backlash with VAYER "Frusto-Conical spiral lead". For round receiver mounting, use VAYER No. 327. For Remington Rangenmaster—VAYER No. 37-RM—telescope height extension sight for left side mounting, using screw holes provided.

These sights also made for Sears Ranger, Savage NRA and Stevens, and in all standard receiver sights for Winchester—all models; Springfield 30-06, M1 and M2; Savage 40-45, Remington Special and Express and all other target, sporting and military rifles.

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FRONT SIGHTS**

VAYER Front Sights are the choice of more riflemen because they are a decided improvement over conventional front sights. Large field of vision—see all your target—reduces hazard of cross fire. Cross bars instantly determine cant, provide telescopic effect and accuracy. Sight assembly consists of globe body with dovetail mounting, 2 interchangeable light shades, 2 (amber and green) light filters, and 8 apertures with carrier plate. No. W-11-AT (illustrated).

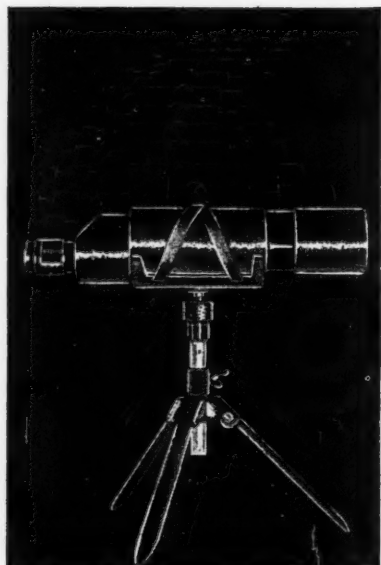
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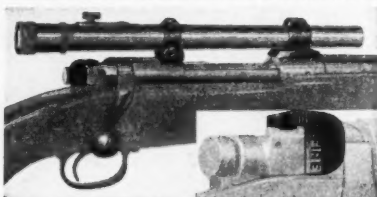
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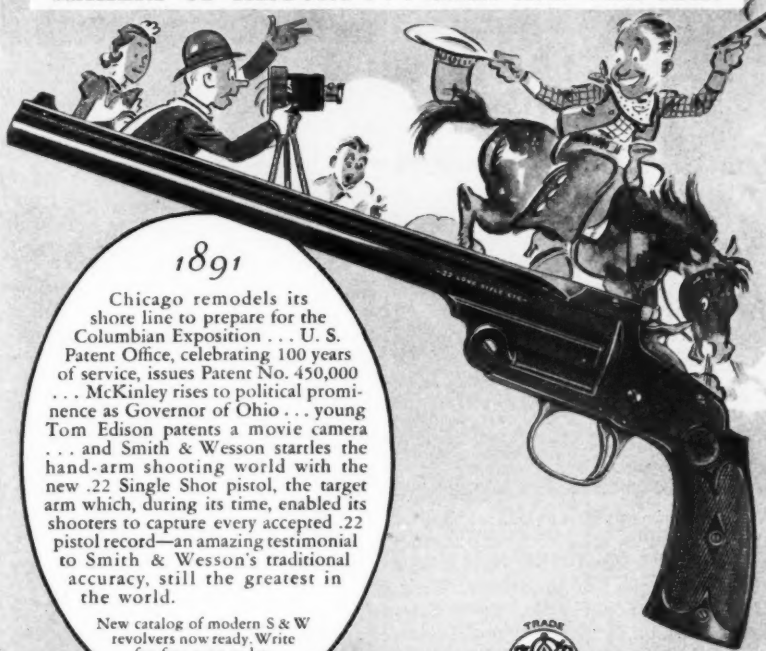
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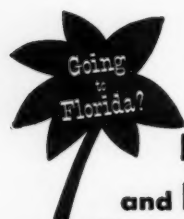
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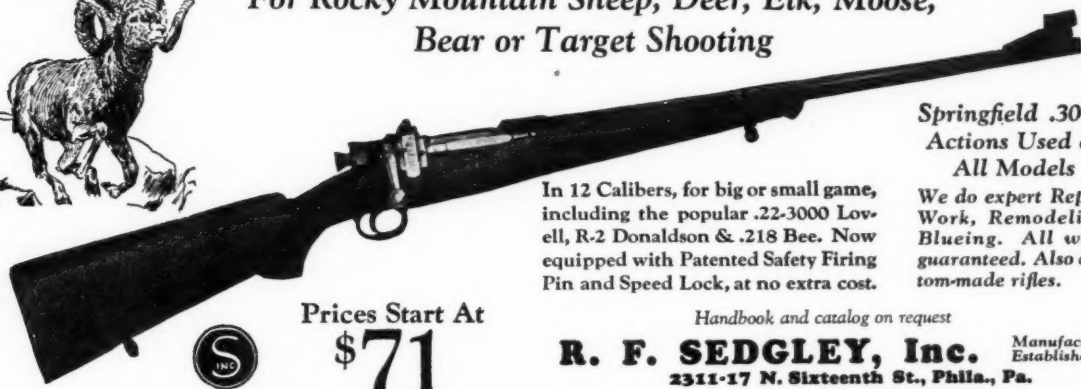
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St., S. E., Washington, D. C. 1-40

**TRADE**—H. B. 52, excellent, No. 33337, 48J,  
17A. **WANT**—Lyman Alaskan with mounts. Lee  
M. Walton, Box 1144, Great Falls, Montana. 1-40

**TRADE**—K-22; Bankers Special, .22, both perfect  
and Buchanized, for .45 N.M.; Match Target, or?  
Robert W. Knight, Seneca Falls, N. Y. 1-40

**.22 CALIBER** W. W. Greener, Martini action,  
excellent. .177 B.S.A. Air Rifle, improved Mod. D.,  
very good. Martini action. .32 Browning Auto,  
good. 32 and 38 Iver Johnson. **WANT**—52 Win.  
and scope (sporter preferred). .22 Woodsman or  
Hi-Standard. Colt S.A. Geo. E. Carnahan, Car-  
michael, Saskatchewan. 12-39

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Price Each  
**\$12.00**

**MG52**—For Win. 52 Standard and Heavy  
Barrel Target Rifles with flat top slot-  
ted receivers.  
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Rifles with Marksman Stock with flat  
top slotted receivers.  
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with screw holes on left of receiver.  
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Also made for Winchester 56, 57, 69, for  
Savage 19, 22, 23, 33, for Stevens 417,  
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No "fuzzy" bulls. No eye strain. Puts  
aperture where it belongs—close to the  
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You see better—you score higher  
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*It's the  
Sight  
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Aperture closest to eye. Longest sight radius. Sharpest definition.  
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Ramps for Springfield, Krag, Winchester and  
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Dovetail Base Sights with Reflectors  
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Sights adapted to All Models of rifles.

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24 only slightly used Colt Re-  
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Very good condition inside, holster  
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Gun Oil & Solvent! Loosens, re-  
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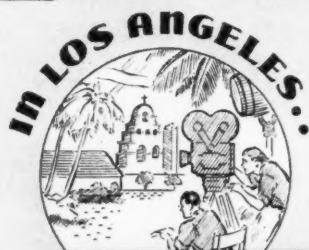


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**.22 AUTOMATIC**

New models A, D & E, with longer grip, adj. rear sight & slide lock, \$28.50, \$35, \$40. Orig. models B & C, \$20. All for .22 caliber rimfire. Send for folder.

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**TRADE**—10 x 34 Binoculars on Hornet and tools. Sell Over and Under Percussion, Rifle and Shotgun. Double Set. Stamp for description. John Crone, Route 1, Lebanon, Penna. 1-40

### WANTED

**WANTED**—Antique Firearms; powder flasks; gun books. Will buy entire collections, cash. James Serven, Sonoita, Arizona. 1-40

**1878—SHIFT With the House of Shift—1940.** No. Woodstock, New Hampshire. I must acquire by purchase or exchange 200 fine used sporting arms. See other ads in this issue. 1-40

**WANTED**—Sedley Springfield Sporter .30-06. Left Hand Bolt, in excellent condition. J. A. Thacker, P. O. Box 363, El Paso, Texas. 1-40

**WANTED**—For cash. Good S&W 38 Special Military & Police, blued, square butt, six inch barrel. Model K. Have good 45 Colt Auto to trade. Russell Starn, 917 Ocean Ave., Raymond, Washington. 1-40

**WANTED**—30-S Remington .25 Cal., for converting purposes. Barrel and stock immaterial. Harold H. Buis, North Platte, Nebr. 1-40

**WANTED**—Will pay cash for Krag cartridges and Rifles, as issued. Any quantity. Ship to Public Sport Shops, Dept. R-20, 13 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-40

**WANTED**—4 Cases of shotgun shells, 12 gauge. 4-6 shot, for cash. Peter Courlas, 143 H.L. Dr., Johnson City, N. Y. 1-40

**WANTED**—High-Grade Spotting Scope. Prefer one able to spot bullet holes at 200 yards. Also, will sell or trade 10 gauge double barrel Parker Shotgun. Give or take difference. John Grant, 2042 East Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 2-40

**WANTED**—Krag, Springfields and Enfield Rifles for cash. Hudson, R-52 Warren Street, New York. 1-40

**WANTED**—Will pay \$10.00 each for good Luger, SA Colt 7 1/2" or Colt Commercial 45 Automatic. Also want antique handguns cheap. Edward P. Betz, 1510 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C. 1-40

**WANTED**—Ten Gauge DB Magnum, good condition. Mack J. Webb, Box 1106, El Campo, Texas. 1-40

**WANTED**—Luger Pistols in any condition. Can only purchase those without stock attaching spur since it is unlawful to sell, purchase or possess a Luger with spur attached. Will pay cash. Stoeger Arms Corp., 507 5th Avenue, New York. 1-40

**WANTED**—For cash, prism binoculars, field glasses, microscopes, rifles, small gauge shotguns, target pistols and revolvers. Ship for estimate. Public Sport Shops, Dept. R-20, 13 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 1-40

**WANTED**—Colt's 45 Frontier; Woodsman 4 1/2"; or 380 Automatic. Harold D. Caldwell, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. 1-40

**WANTED**—Barrel only, Savage Auto 12; full, 28 or 30. Solid or ventilated rib preferred. Very good or better. State best cash price. Leon Kalisher, Care First National Bank, Red Wing, Minnesota. 1-40

**WANTED**—100 Lead, 100 Hollow, 8 x 60 latest Magnum for Mannlicher Schoenauer. Price. Kirkwood Bros., Inc., 23 Elm St., Boston, Mass. 1-40

**WANTED**—One 280 Ross Rifle, stock and barrel immaterial. E. D. Snodgrass, Twin Falls, Idaho. 1-40

**WANTED**—Model 1886 Winchester Rifle, state caliber, condition and price. Edwin S. Smith, New Haven, Michigan. 1-40

**WANTED**—Winchester Heavy S. S. Winchester 76, 50-95. Bullard 50. Cartridges 50-95, 50-110. Fred Wainwright, Grayling, Michigan. 1-40

**WANTED**—38 Target, heavy Woodsman, Hi-Standard 45 Auto or Revolver, Zeiss Binoculars. D. F. Gowen, 1116 Gr. Central, Tampa, Florida. 1-40

**WANTED**—30-06 Ammunition, any issue. Marble Game-Getter. 401 Winchester Automatic. Requirements: excellent, reasonable. Describe. M. L. Lund, 312 Jackson Street, Janesville, Wisconsin. 1-40

**WANTED**—Borchardt action or rifle. Also barrel for Sharp's side hammer. E. D. Adams, 7047 Horner, St. Louis, Mo. 1-40

**WANTED**—30-40 Krag Cartridges, 45-70 Cartridges, 30-06 Cartridges. Warshals, First-Madison-BB, Seattle, Washington. 1-40

**WANTED**—Cash for 54 or 70 Winchester Hornet or M-1 Springfield .22, barrel and stock immaterial, or action only; optically perfect target scope, 8 power or better. Paul T. Watson, 1117 First Street, Napa, California. 1-40

# Mid-Western Rust-Proof SHEEPSKIN CASES \$4.25 for Rifles with Telescope Sights



Made of select tough-leathered sheepskin. Thick wool on inside is of uniform depth assuring every part of your gun the same adequate protection against bumps. This thick wool also absorbs all moisture and passes it off through the leather. Cowhide split leather is used to reinforce case at muzzle, breech and butt so the case will withstand hard usage for years. There's nothing better for storing a valuable gun and it furnishes real protection to finish and delicate sights in carrying rifle to range or shooting grounds. For those who have rifles with scopes that are undemountable this case is truly a necessity. If your rifle is equipped with a demountable scope you need no longer be bothered with taking the scope off. To determine Style Number to order, measure from butt plate to tip of muzzle in a straight line, then check with chart below and order at these factory-direct prices:

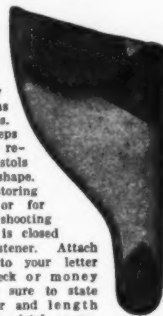
For Rifles with Telescope Sights	
No. 1423 For overall length 40" to 43"	\$4.25
No. 1424 For overall length 43 1/2" to 46"	4.50
No. 1425 For overall length 46 1/2" to 48"	4.75

Send check or money order or pay postman upon arrival.

**BERLIN GLOVE COMPANY, 603 Fox Avenue, Berlin, Wisconsin**

## REVOLVER CASES

\$1.00



Same sturdy construction as the gun cases. The wool keeps the finish on revolvers and pistols in perfect shape. Ideal for storing guns away or for carrying in shooting kit. Flap is closed with snap fastener. Attach dollar bill to your letter or send check or money order. Be sure to state make, caliber and length of barrel of pistol or revolver for which you are ordering the case.

**WANTED**—Colts Automatic Pistols, all calibers; also Single Actions. Lugers and 1917 S&W's. Pay cash! Hudson, R-52 Warren Street, New York. 1-40

**WANTED**—Pope Folding Palm Rest; Bullet Grease Pump; Re-Decapper, 32-40 Caliber; Schutzen Stock and Butt Plate for Stevens Model 51 or 54; Mould for .38 Stevens and Maynard Grooved Bullet, Size .362. Give description, price. Frank P. Sargent, 18753 San Diego Blvd., Birmingham, Mich. 1-40

**WANTED**—Will pay \$15.00 apiece for two Winchester M94 30-30 carbines. V. G. or better. Richard Sawyer, Oberlin, Ohio. 1-40

**WANTED**—Schmitt Tool No. 24, 30-06, 38 Special dies, moulds, sizer—lubricator. Colt O.M.T. 22 and 38 Spl. H.B. Sharpe's Handloading. Will trade Springfield N.M. on Johnson Seahorse L.T. Walker Flinn, Oakwood Ave., Highland Park, Ill. 1-40

### THE TRADING POST

Bargain lists and announcements by the makers and distributors of everything used by active outdoorsmen and sportsmen collectors. New advertisers are required to furnish at least one bank and two business references. We believe they are all straight shooters and thoroughly reputable, but we request an immediate report of any unsatisfactory dealings.

### FIREARMS—GENERAL

**CLOSING OUT!** Our American and English cartridge revolvers. Send for list. Stamp please. Kimball Arms Company, 220R Cambridge Road, Woburn, Mass. tf

**KRAG RIFLES** cut down to sportsmen, fine condition, \$17.50. Browning Autoloading Shotgun, 16 gauge, 3 shot 28 inch barrel, full choke, like new, \$35.00. Remington Autoloading Shotgun, 20 gauge, 28 inch barrel, full choke, like new, \$35.00. Savage Rifle lever action, model 99 take down, caliber 22, H.P. 22" barrel, like new, \$27.50. Complete illustrated catalog, send coin, 25c. Public Sport Shops, Dept. R-20, 13 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 1-40

**1878—SHIFT With the House of Shift—1940.** No. Woodstock, New Hampshire. I wish to exchange for such as standard grade Winchester and Savage Cartridges such shotguns as \$1000 to \$1400 grade Smith, Winchester Traps and doubles around \$150 grade. Martini and Niedner and Mannlicher \$345 to \$145 grades. Partial lists always available. See two other ads in this issue. 1-40

**DUPONT #5, #6, #80, Hercules Bullseye, Unique, \$1.00 per eight ounce canister. All other rifle powders \$1.60 per sixteen ounce canister. DuPont 4350 now on hand. Remington and Winchester components as follows: Primers \$3.80 per thousand. 45 grain Hornet bullets, 80c per hundred. 87 grain H.P. 25 caliber bullets \$1.00 per hundred. 110 grain H.P. 170 grain S.P. 30 caliber \$1.18 per hundred. Orders over \$5.00 prepaid East of Rockies. Hi-Side Masket, V.G., \$10.00. Winchester 1912, 16 x 24 1/2 cylinder, V.G., \$16.00. Fecker Twelve inch 4X, precision mounts, excellent, \$25.00. Mossberg Spotshot, excellent, \$11.50. Savage 19M, new, \$26.00. **WANT**—Wartime .30-06 ammunition. Robert Haelig, Boundbrook, N. J. 1-40**

**NEW SLINGS** 75c P.P. Dozen \$5.50. New Enfield barrels \$3.50, \$36.00 dozen. Enfield actions \$7.50. Mauser 88-98, Spr. Krag, Enfield parts. Bishop stocks \$5.00. Custom stocks for all guns. Catalog dime. Terms available. Flaig Bros., 817 E. Ohio, Pittsburgh, Penna. 1-40

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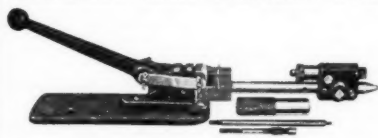
● Treat yourself to the shooting coat that is the CHOICE OF CHAMPIONS. Get real "tailored comfort" . . . smart and proper design . . . and many "extra" features including "stabilized pulse-beat control," "No-Slip" elbow pad, and others. See these 10-X Rifleman's coats at your dealers or write for Free Catalog. We also manufacture rifleman's gloves, skates and trap jackets, pistol shooter jackets, shooting and sport pants, gun cases, etc. All of finest material designed by riflemen for riflemen.

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Handloading reduces the cost of shooting fully one-half, and in addition lets you have loads exactly suited to your gun.

Send 50¢ today for a copy of the latest B&M HANDBOOK and find out how easy it is to make your own super accurate ammunition for all purposes. Full information on loads for old and new cartridges, bullets, primers and the famous B&M STRAIGHT LINE LOADING TOOLS. Free circular.



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### A WHOLE TOOL SHOP IN YOUR HAND

Smooth, steady power at your finger tips. Uses 300 accessories to grind, drill, polish, rout, cut, carve, sand, saw, sharpen, engrave, etc. Plugs in any AC or DC socket. 18,000 r.p.m. 16 oz.

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at Hardware, Tool or Dept. Stores, or order on 10-Days Money-Back Trial, \$10.75 postpaid with 3 Accessories . . . De Luxe Model, 25,000 r.p.m. 12 oz. \$18.50 with 6 Accessories. Chicago Wheel & Mfg. Co., 1101 W. Monroe St., Dept. AH, Chicago, Ill.



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**FRANK A. HOPPE, INC.**  
2321 No. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

Clean with Hoppe's No. 9 and Hoppe's Patches. Hoppe's Oil lubricates. Hoppe's Grease protects.

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This brand-new book by Vickery is the outstanding usable book of the year. It has everything, including complete and practical instruction on barrel making.

How to bore, ream, and rifle your own barrels; how to chamber them; how to insure correct and safe head-spacing. These are but a few of the major operations discussed in a practical, workable way. Bolt bending; barrel changing; action alterations—these things, too, are explained in simple terms and methods.

The chapter dealing with the rebaring of ruined or shot-out rifle barrels contains the most original and useful dope given to gun owners during the past decade. With it you can rebar your old Krag or Springfield to take the .303 series of bullets; change the old .30-30 to a .32 special, or convert that old .25-35 or .250 to take lightweight .256 bullets. Advanced Gunsmithing tells how these alterations can be done by hand, with homemade tools and fixtures right at home.

Advanced Gunsmithing is a book crammed with new and original dope—432 pages of it, including one hundred fifty-five illustrations—yet it costs but \$4.00, postpaid. An early reprint is assured. Order now to receive a copy of the “first edition.”

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Telescopic Rifle Sights—Whelen. Price .....	\$1.50

### FOR THE AMATEUR GUNSMITH:

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Firearms Blueing and Browning—Angier. Price .....	\$2.50

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Handloader's Manual—Naramore. Price .....	\$3.50
Sixgun Cartridges and Loads—Keith. Price .....	\$1.50

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Automatic Pistol Marksmanship—Reichenbach. Price ..	\$1.50
Pocket Size Revolver Manual—Bair. Price .....	\$5.00

## NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

1600 Rhode Island Avenue

Washington, D. C.

SEE MY AD page 59 December Rifleman. Still have a few 52's at these prices. J. L. Vincent, Sporting Goods, Aud, Missouri. 1-40

**USED BROWNING** Overunder, like new, twin single triggers, full, modified, 26", \$55.00. Parker, Trojan, 12 gauge, perfect, \$50.00. Brand new Ithaca double barrels, (5) only, \$33.00. Ithaca #7 trap grade, single barrel, ventilated rib, cost new \$385.00, \$100.00. M-95 Winchester, takedown, good inside, fair outside, \$18.50. Krag rifle as issued, good inside, aerial #157212, \$8.50. Krag, new National Match Barrel, target chambered, perfect inside, hand rubbed oil stock, cheek rest, Weaver 29S, \$37.50. Brand New Remington M/37, 22 target, \$59.95. Used M-70, .30-06, perfect inside and out, Lyman 48, \$50.00. Used M-54, Lyman 48, 220 Swift, perfect, \$40.00. M-75 Winchester, perfect, scope blocks, no sights, \$18.00. M-75 Receiver sights, no scope blocks, \$20.00. Remington Pumps: 25 calibre, good, \$29.00; 30 calibre, very good, \$32.00; 32 calibre, very good, \$32.00; 35 calibre, good, \$27.50. Savage 19 N.R.A., late model, excellent, \$16.00. Used Remington Pump, 25-20, perfect, \$19.95. .30-06 Ammunition, 1917, per hundred, \$1.25. Alfred Susser, Sporting Goods, 20 Green Street, Albany, N. Y. 1-40

**SLIGHTLY USED GUNS.** Like new. Winchester 70 300 H&H G7049C, fired five times, \$80.00. EG Savage 300, Hensoldt 234X Scope, Union mount, \$75.00. Browning Automatic 12 ga., complete with new factory carrying case, \$48.00. Mauser Sporter 8 mm. double set triggers, ramp, folding leaf, fancy stock, Pachmayr recoil, matted breech, perfect, \$50.00. Catalog dim. Terms available. Flaig Bros., 817 E. Ohio, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1-40

**SHOP WORN GUNS.** Never used. Frames have a few finger marks. Savage Model 19M, Heavy Barrels, \$27.00. Stevens 416-2, \$21.00. Winchester 21, 12-28, Cyl. Mod., \$58.00. Browning Over & Under 12-30, full and modified, twin single triggers, \$60.00. Winchester 86, 45-90, used, excellent, beautiful Circassian Walnut Stock, \$25.00. H. E. Roehrs Co., Closter, N. J. 1-40

1 NEWCOMB Rest \$20.00; 1 New Johnson Ballard, \$65.00; Unertl Right Angle Spotting Scope, cost \$125.00, will sacrifice for \$65.00; Special Price on Freeland Shooting Kits this month only \$9.50. One 45 Army Colt, used, \$12.00; 1 12X Super Targetspot in new condition, \$58.00. Al Freeland, 1112 35th Street, Rock Island, Ill. 1-40

**SPECIAL SALE** High Standard Automatic Pistols, 22 caliber, brand new: Model B, \$15.95; Model A, \$23.50; Model E, \$33.00. Colt Ace 22 Caliber Automatic Target Pistol, New, \$40.00. Colt Officers Model Target Revolver, 38 caliber, 4 1/2" barrel, like new, \$35.00. Colt Officers Model Target Revolver, 38 Caliber, 7 1/2" barrel, fine condition, \$27.50. Colt Automatic 38 Pocket Model, good condition, \$15.00. Colt Automatic Super 38, excellent condition, \$29.50. Colt Revolver 38 Bankers' Special, like new, \$25.00. Colt Revolver Bankers' Special 22 caliber, like new, \$25.00. Public Sport Shops, Dept. 8-20, 13 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 1-40

ROSS, 303, \$12.50. Savage, 32-20, \$16.50. Marlin, 45-70, \$13.50. Winchester 86, 45-90, \$15.00. Colt Officers Model, 7 1/2", .38, \$23.50. S&W Military, 44 Special, N.P., \$20.00. Krag Sporter, \$25.00. All fine. WANT—50-70 Ideal Tool. H. C. Moore, Prairie du Sac, Wisc. 1-40

**DEFERRED PAYMENTS** on merchandise from Westchester Trading Post, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Send for particulars. 1-40

**PRICES REDUCED!** Rifles, all calibres; Shot Guns; Tools; Molds; Cartridges; Scopes. Stamp please. Bud Dalrymple, Gunsmith, Scenic, So. Dak. 1-40

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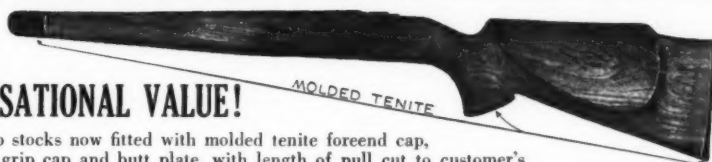


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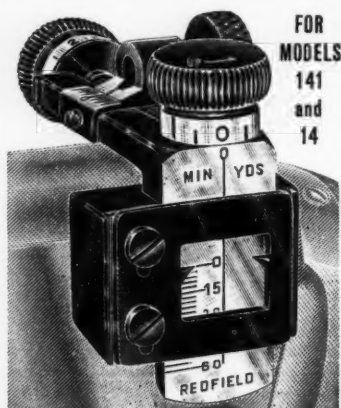
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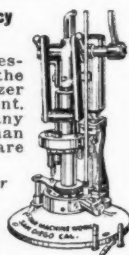
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Lincoln Park American Legion Post No. 481 Rifle Team, Winners of the American Legion National Championship, July 15, 1939. Left to right, *Back Row*: Arthur Hitzman, Coach, Edward Arnold, Jens Thomsen, Patrick J. McManus, team captain. *Front Row*: Morgan L. Green, Thomas F. McManus, James Morrison, Thomas Sanford, Thomas Sanford. Members of the winning team were Hitzman, Thomas McManus, Sanford, Patrick McManus and Thomsen.

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